

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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MEMORANDUM PROTESTS SPANISH PLANS TO JOIN NATO

LD081656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Sep 81

["Text" of memorandum delivered by the USSR Embassy in Madrid to the Spanish Foreign Ministry on 7 September]

[Text] According to reports from Madrid, plans for Spain to join the North Atlantic bloc have been put on a practical plane lately. The Spanish Government, as is broadly noted in the press, has already embarked on specific steps to implement these plans. As has already been stated on more than one occasion to the Spanish Government, the Soviet Union has respected and respects Spain's sovereignty. At the same time, the Soviet Union cannot ignore plans or actions which may lead to intensification of international tension and inflict serious damage to Europe's security today and in the future.

Clearly, the right of whether Spain should or should not be a participant in an alliance belongs, in the final analysis, to the Spanish themselves. But it is the duty of the Soviet Union to state its position on an issue which goes beyond the national framework in its significance and consequences, and which touches on the broad interests of peace, security and cooperation in and beyond Europe.

Allusions to the fact that it is the sovereign right of states to adopt decisions on issues of participation or nonparticipation in a military-political organization do not, by any means, signify that other countries, also proceeding from their sovereign right to concern themselves for their security, may not react to the inclusion of yet another member in a military-political bloc directed against them.

In this connection, it is not superfluous to note that the creation of the North Atlantic alliance marked the beginning of the formation of military-political groupings confronting each other in Europe and hampered the establishment of relations based on mutual trust and cooperation among European states. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact have done and are doing everything possible, as witnessed by their numerous initiatives, to provide for the dissolution of military-political groupings, or, as a first step, the dissolution of their military organizations, which would be an important factor for improving the European and world atmosphere.

The inclusion of Spain in the North Atlantic bloc would be a step in directly the opposite direction. In the current international circumstances, it would be all the more negative because it would, as it were, be intertwined with a whole network of measures, each link of which serves to jack up the arms race, intensify tension in the world and complicate the dialogue between East and West.

This is the first time since the holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the adoption by representatives of 35 states of the Final Act at the highest political level that there have been plans to implement an action so serious in its consequences, which goes counter to the prospects set out by that important document. The Final Act orients its participants toward the attainment of goals which are supposed to lead to the development of better and closer mutual relations in all spheres, and to the overcoming of the confrontation stemming, as stated in the document, from the nature of their relations in the past, which must be especially stressed. The inclusion of a new member, Spain, in the North Atlantic bloc would inevitably lead to an escalation of the level of confrontation of the two military-political groupings in Europe, encourage those who are inclined to conduct a policy of blocs and create further obstacles to the efforts of European states to build their relations on an all-European basis.

The inclusion of Spain in the North Atlantic alliance would also have the effect of somewhat undermining anything which serves the interests of detente and peaceful cooperation among states with differing social structures on the Continent of Europe. A largely new situation would arise, not only in Europe but also in the regions of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean adjoining it.

The attitude of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world on the question of military-political blocs was expressed very definitely last year at the UN General Assembly session. Over 100 states belonging to various social systems supported a resolution then, calling for the dissolution of existing military alliances and, as a first step, to refrain from actions leading to the expansion of existing military groupings. To act against this resolution would be to disregard a UN recommendation and to go in a direction which the majority of the world's states do not approve.

The Spanish side is well aware that the Soviet Union, like many other countries, supported Spain's proposal to hold in Madrid the latest meeting of representatives of countries which took part in the European conference. It is also no secret to anyone that, in choosing Madrid as the venue for the meeting, Spain was regarded as a nonbloc country which had more than once declared its adherence to the principles and aims of the Helsinki Final Act. It should be realized in Spain that a change in the political complexion of the country, and a change in its place in the system of European interstate relations would entail far-reaching and not entirely foreseeable consequences, especially for Spain itself. At one time the impression was created that Spain, having put an end to the fetters of the past, had raised its positive potential on the international scene on the rails of an independent foreign policy committed to peace. Such an impression was also strengthened by the fact that it had freed itself from nuclear weapons on its territory, in which connection there appeared new possibilities for taking account of Spain's interests from the viewpoint of ensuring its security as a country free of nuclear weapons. In the new conditions naturally the question has arisen as to what extent these possibilities can be maintained, taking into account Spain's membership in the North Atlantic bloc and all elements of the military-strategic order relating to this.

As for Soviet-Spanish relations, Spain's inclusion in an alliance directed against the USSR and its allies cannot but be reflected in them, too. It is impossible to leave out of the reckoning even such an instance as bloc discipline, which, as NATO's daily practise shows, places a negative imprint on the attitude of participants of that organization on many international problems, on interstate relations in Europe as a whole, and also on bilateral relations between states.

The purely military aspects of the situation on the European Continent and the changes which would follow Spain's entry into NATO is another matter. In these conditions, the Soviet Union and its allies, looking after their basic interests, including that of security, would be obliged to draw the necessary conclusions, and to consider the possibilities of appropriate steps. The Soviet side expresses the hope that the aforementioned considerations will be received in Spain with full attention. They are solely dictated by a concern for strengthening international security and detente, for reducing the level of confrontation in Europe and, not the least, for the development of normal, favorable relations between the USSR and Spain.

ILLUSION OF U.S. ARMS CHALLENGE TO USSR VIEWED

DW071227 Moscow in German to Germany 1550 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Avladden Kuznetsov commentary entitled: "The Biter Will Be Bitten."]

[Text] Russia does not have sufficient industrial reserves in order to cope with the United States in the field of rearmament. This is not only what Senator John Tower thinks, but the present Washington administration, whose boss considers it almost his main foreign-political task to arm the USSR to death, is counting on this as well.

Those responsible in the United States obviously are lacking soberness and commonsense. They arrogantly overrate their own possibilities and underrate the resources and potential of others.

Those who are babbling about "arming to death" are channeling with a stroke of the pen \$1.5 trillion to the arms planners in the United States for the next 5 years just as if the American economy were to find itself in such an excellent condition that the arms expenditures, which are unprecedented in the history of the United States, mean nothing at all for them and as if it were in a position to endure without any difficulty for quite some time to come the arms budget increases by an annual 7 percent.

In reality, however, the United States is no longer in a position to pursue a policy of both guns and food. It is compelled to increase its military spending through cuts in the civilian industrial branches. After all, the U.S. President himself had to admit that the U.S. economic situation in many fields has never been as bad as now ever since the Great Depression in the thirties.

What actually is to come of the idea of arming the Soviet Union to death? A budget oriented at war, renowned American economist and Nobel Prize-holder Prof Vasilii Leontyev says, can make inflation assume giant proportions. Such a structure of expenditures would be accompanied by phenomena such as increases in the deficit of the balance of payments, a further growth of the interest rates, tax increases, devaluation of the U.S. dollar and increases in the unemployment rate for a long time to come. This can only lead to economic collapse, the American scholar argues--a prospect that must give food for thought to the U.S. alliance partners in NATO as well as to Japan because what the senior partner burdens them with is unbearable. Washington watches out that all are marching in line and that nobody is lagging behind. The leader doesn't care a damn that the weakened economies of the old world will collapse under the arms burden during the next round of armament, as the Paris paper LIBERATION wrote. The alliance partners will have to pay dearly for the madness of their senior partner who imposes on them an escalation of the arms race which is unprecedented in times of peace.

The trouble with the insane project, however, is that it is the Soviet Union which is to fall victim to rearmament. But a glance backward at history suffices to show how threadbare this project is. The strategy of attrition is nothing new. Attempts at starving our country out through trade bans, economic blockade and military pressure were made as early as in the twenties and in the thirties and they remained unsuccessful, as is known. As a result, the Soviet Union has built up its own, powerful industry and created a strong defensive potential. Hitler's blitzkrieg strategy, by the way, also based itself on a wrong assessment of the Soviet economy, namely on the assumption that it would not be in a position to accommodate itself to supplying the military front with everything it required. The result was that the Soviet industry this time, too, and rather soon, proved that it was more flexible and effective than the economy of fascist Germany, which had already worked for the war for a long time.

In the first post-war years the United States boasted with its temporary monopoly of atomic weapons and threatened to wage a preventive war, which allegedly was not dangerous at all for the aggressor, because it believed that the USSR at the time was not in a position yet of retaliating immediately deep into the territory of the aggressor. The result was that the USSR developed intercontinental rockets and built missiles and nuclear weapons.

Hence the lessons of the past prove that the huge scientific-technical potential, which is based on rich natural resources, enables the Soviet Union to virtually stand every challenge. Experienced politicians and specialists of the West--in the United States as well--will confirm this. The Soviet leadership avails of every means and possibility so as to counteract any new arms race on our part, former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Watson stated.

The only thing we can achieve with it, he stressed, will be the senseless waste of important means and the increased threat of a nuclear confrontation. Whether we like it or not, we must admit that the Soviet Union will never put up with having the status of the second strongest state. As soon as we come to realize this, our approach to any attempt at achieving advanced nuclear armament will change inasmuch as our overall approach to arms control in general. That is what Watson had to say.

As soon as we come to realize this--well, it only can be hoped that the befogged minds of those who are now harboring the illusion of military superiority will not be obstructed too long to this undeniable truth. This means that some day life will demand what it requires and compel those who are most stubborn to take realities into account--the cruel realities of the atomic age, in which there cannot be security for only one state and in which any endangering of the security of the other side spells the undermining of one's own security. This is why the biter will be bitten.

DIALOGUE TOWARD 'MILITARY DETENTE' URGED

LD081434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0941 GMT 8 Sep 81

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS)--Europe the cradle of modern civilization, has today become a part of the world where two very large military groupings face each other and an immense mass of nuclear and conventional arms is concentrated. The threat of the most dangerous military conflict is worsened by the fact that the United States and NATO have adopted a course of further stepping up their nuclear missile potential in the region and developing a fresh twist in the arms race.

In these circumstances, the great attention drawn by the new Soviet peace initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, aimed at strengthening trust in the military sphere with the goal of avoiding armed conflicts and creating favorable conditions for progress along the path of military detente and arms limitation, is quite understandable.

Of course, the most effective way of attaining these goals would be mutual reduction of the forces facing each other in Europe and the dissolution of both military groupings, and the participants in the Warsaw Pact have on more than one occasion spoken in favor of this. But until such agreement is reached, confidence-building measures in the military sphere are a good means of preventing military conflicts. Positive experience has already been accumulated in this matter; not one case of violation of the Helsinki accords on this account has been established. In the interests of consolidating European security, the Soviet Union has proposed a new step in this direction: to agree to further expansion of both the confidence-building measures themselves in the military sphere, and also of the zone to which they apply--to extend them to the whole of the European USSR on condition of a corresponding step in reply from the Western states.

It was stated here on the Soviet side that the first part of this proposal (concerning the USSR) is unbreakably tied to the second part--steps in response by NATO countries--and cannot be implemented without them. It was also made clear that Europe is not only the mainland, but also the adjoining areas of sea and ocean and the corresponding airspace, which could also be embraced by confidence-building measures. If the West is not yet ready for a specific response, then it could give one later, possibly at a future conference on military detente and disarmament, the convening of which is supported not only by the socialist countries but also by many others.

Unfortunately those forces in the West, and primarily across the ocean, which are staking on revival of the "cold war" and establishing military superiority over the USSR and its allies, are avoiding a response to the Soviet peace initiatives. Meanwhile the vital interests of the peoples of Europe urgently demand a constructive dialogue aimed at progressing along the path of military detente and creating a climate of trust and cooperation on the Continent.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ARMS RACE, URGES DIALOGUE ON TALKS

PM090748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 4

[Nikolay Prozogin: "International Review"]

[Text] The Peoples' Will

An international book exhibition and fair is currently taking place in Moscow. It is the third such fair and its slogan "Books at the Service of Peace and Progress," which has become traditional, fits in well with the broader aims and intentions of the country in whose capital it is being held.

"A good book is a powerful means of spiritual intercourse between people which can and must actively promote social progress, the improvement of mutual understanding between peoples and the strengthening of peace in our world," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the fair's participants and guests says. The desire expressed that they may have great successes in their efforts to further develop cultural and business ties and deepen mutual trust between peoples undoubtedly accords with the feelings of many millions of people in the most diverse countries.

The task of upholding peace and averting a new stage in the arms race is recognized as an urgent, vital task by increasingly broad circles of the international public. This is also confirmed by events of the past week, in particular the commemoration of International Peace Day, which fell on 1 September--the anniversary of the start of World War II. On that day mass antiwar demonstrations, rallies and meetings took place in many countries. Of course, the point is not only that the memory of the past, the lessons of history and the sacrifices, privations and devastation caused by the war remain fresh in people's minds and hearts. The dangerous situation which has arisen as a result of the adoption by imperialist forces, above all the present U.S. administration, of an aggressive course in international affairs, particularly in view of the nature of the weapons they are brandishing, continues to arouse justified alarm for the future of human civilization itself. New waves of protests against the American nuclear arms race policy, which is also being foisted on the other NATO countries, resulted from U.S. President R. Reagan's decision on the production of neutron weapons.

A meeting of foreign ministers of the countries of northern Europe--Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland--was held in Copenhagen the other day. Their communique stresses, in particular, that these countries attach particular significance to the further deepening of the detente process and consider it extremely important to continue talks on questions of disarmament and the establishment of arms control on a constructive basis with a view to attaining universal security by means of lowering the level of military balance.

It was natural for the meeting to devote great attention to the northern countries' own role in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace--a question whose discussion received new impetus after Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent answers to the questions put by a correspondent for Finland's newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI. Indeed, the ministers, noting that a stable equilibrium of forces in northern Europe helps ensure security on an international scale, exchanged opinions on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in their region and agreed to continue contacts to further discuss this question.

Meanwhile across the ocean the war hysteria goes on. Take, for instance, the speech delivered by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger at the American Legion congress in Honolulu. As is known, it was he who had the dubious honor of replacing his predecessors' theory of "one and one-half wars", which the United States must be prepared to wage simultaneously, with the theory of "two and one-half wars."

Now he disdainfully casts aside these arithmetical calculations, which seem to him to be too modest, demanding a "global strategic approach ensuring the potential to rebuff Soviet aggression (!) on a worldwide scale." It is not important to Weinberger that his story is totally improbable. The falsification was necessary to justify the pursuit of military superiority as "one of our main tasks." This, the Pentagon chief went on, "cannot be achieved by laying down a firm number of wars which we can wage simultaneously. That is why the old slogan that we are prepared to wage 'one and one-half or two and one-half' wars is no longer apposite."

Another passage from the same speech indicates the force of Weinberger's logic and--most important--where it leads. "I think we have learned the correct lessons for the future," he said. "There are two such lessons: If a war is not serious enough for us to want to win it, then it is not serious enough for us to enter it. The second lesson is the natural consequence of the first. I hope we will never again find ourselves involved in a new war unless we have it in mind to win it."

No, these gentlemen from the banks of the Potomac have learned nothing. As you see, they are prepared to dash into any military adventure as long as there is a chance of "winning." For this reason Weinberger again called for "significantly more" to be spent on military purposes.

Mr Weinberger's latest revelations, taking into account the responsible post he holds, cannot fail to alarm all sensible people both in America and far beyond its boundaries. Reports which have come in this week from the most diverse countries, primarily from Western Europe, indicate that the designs of the initiators of the nuclear arms race are meeting with an increasingly resolute and organized rebuff. The focus of the peoples' attention continues to be the threat of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

The relevant decisions were foisted by Washington on its allies under cover of an inconceivable ballyhoo about the preponderance in this type of armaments which has allegedly arisen in favor of the USSR--that is, the notorious "Soviet military threat." At the same time Washington promised its allies that it would ratify SALT II, which it signed earlier with the Soviet Union, and begin talks on reducing medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe.

We will not return to the subject of how far the governments of the West European states for which the new American missiles are intended believed the American assurances. However that may be, in justifying their consent to the deployment of these missiles on their countries' territory, in order to appease the public they emphasized the "dual" nature of the NATO decision--more and more as time went on. As for Washington, people there, particularly since the new administration came to power, have regarded the decision more and more as relating unambivalently to rearming at any price, not to mention the fact that the United States has in effect avoided ratifying SALT II.

Dialogue, Not Confrontation

In the meantime an important event took place in the world, spoiling the American strategists' and politicians' game of pursuing an unrestrained arms race. This event was the 26th CPSU Congress and it put forward the realistic, clear, constructive peace program for the eighties. The wide range of peace proposals aimed at the resolution of the most important problem of today--preventing thermonuclear disaster--produced a profound impression on the international public and also on influential circles in Western countries, including the U.S. allies. As the latest aggressive statements come from Washington, so the Soviet peace initiatives, creatively developed and supplemented with new proposals, continue to exert a positive influence on the prospects for the development of the international situation. "There are realists in the Kremlin who understand that a mutual reduction in nuclear missile potentials can be achieved by means of talks and agreements," West Germany's STUTTARTER ZEITUNG acknowledges.

In the struggle to preserve detente and curb the arms race, an increasingly notable role is played by broad strata of the West European public, who are launching energetic anti-war activity. This activity is already assuming such a scale that it is beginning to have a restraining influence on the policy of the governments of a number of NATO countries. Washington has sensed this too. "There are growing fears among officials in the Reagan administration," the New York TIMES writes, "that the European NATO members, in the face of growing opposition at home, may not be able to implement the Atlantic alliance's decision to embark on the deployment of the American medium-range nuclear weapons by the end of 1983."

Judging by the numerous other reports on this theme that have appeared recently in the U.S. press, the West Europeans' growing determination to persuade their governments to adopt a clear-cut and constructive stance on the question of talks on disarmament problems is irritating the creators of the course toward nuclear confrontation as well as worrying them. How else can one explain their thesis that the public peace movement is equivalent to "blind anti-Americanism"? As if the growing number of antiwar demonstrations in the cities of West European countries were condemning, and condemning harshly, not the U.S. administration's aggressive course or its playing with nuclear death but were publicly defaming the whole of America and the entire American people. It is difficult to say whether this is political blindness or a Jesuitical plan to deceive the public again.

Those who complain about the growth of "anti-American" sentiments in Western Europe and all over the world should take a look at the U.S. administration's actions. For example, the case of the attack on Libyan aircraft in the Gulf of Sidra off Libya. This sinister episode shook even the Italian defense minister, who had a part to play in the Italian Government's eagerness to make Italy the first country in Europe to allocate a base for the new medium-range U.S. missiles and thereby apparently to demonstrate its "pro-Americanism." Even the Italian minister thought that the U.S. provocation against Libya was like the behavior of a man who had taken it into his head to smoke a cigarette while seated on a barrel of dynamite.

But U.S. behavior vis-a-vis the South African aggression against Angola has intensified even further fears regarding the U.S. administration's tendency to "flex its muscles." If the United States finds itself in effective isolation after openly coming to the defense of the South African racists in the UN Security Council, it has only itself to blame for deciding that it could establish "order" in the world by following B-feature cowboy movie scenarios.

But the world knows well enough that there are many sober-minded people in the United States who will not allow themselves to be blinded by war hysteria. It is no accident that there has appeared over the past week in the U.S. press a whole series of articles whose authors try to analyze the reasons for the movement which some people would like to label "anti-Americanism." One writer on the New York TIMES said: "A prominent German editor and loyal friend of the United States told me: 'There is something Wilhelmian about the United States today.' By 'Wilhelmian,'" the article explains, "he meant the catastrophic buildup of German might marked by political clumsiness which helped hasten the arrival of World War I and Germany's first fall."

Obviously this assessment applies in full to the plans for the deployment of the new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe, regarding which, according to reports in the same paper, officials in Washington "stress that the United States is still advocating this program, will make effort to implement it and will refuse to examine any emergency plan which tacitly admits that all is not well with it."

Worried by the tide of antiwar sentiments, Washington is looking for some way of stemming it. Judging by information which has found its way into the press, they could think of nothing more original than to rehash the "Soviet military threat" bogey which has become somewhat limp through overuse. London's FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "The Pentagon has announced that it will publish in book form its latest assessment regarding the Warsaw Pact's military threat to NATO." Already it is being called "Caspar's Red book," after U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

As another portion of anti-Soviet falsification it is meant somewhat to raise the morale of the North Atlantic bloc colleagues and, as the paper writes not very confidently, "It may help them in their attempts to win the population's support for the increasingly controversial defense policy" of NATO. Moreover, the advance publicity says that "Caspar's book" is "the biggest disclosure of secret materials in the history" of the Pentagon.

This venture reminds one of the way a senior aide at the Pentagon's neighbor department--Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger--"confidentially" circulated not long ago some equally "secret" materials on "communist machinations" in Latin America in the hope of enlisting West European support for U.S. interference in El Salvador. His mission did not provide the results Washington expected. Even the NATO allies regarded his information as highly unconvincing. It ended with two countries as Western as France and Mexico recognizing the Salvadoran national liberation movement fighting against Washington's henchmen, which marked yet another departure from the official U.S. assessments of world events.

In today's review we have mentioned just a few of the phenomena, facts and events demonstrating how great the potential of public opinion is. The peoples of the world are utterly determined to continue increasing their efforts against the arms race, for disarmament, against nuclear confrontation and for a sensible solution of international problems through talks. This is a truly vital matter for the whole of mankind and it requires the utmost vigilance and the mobilization of all peace-loving forces, for those who would like to give the arms race a further twist and bury the detente process have not abandoned their intentions.

BREZHNEV BOOKS ENJOY CONTINUING POPULARITY

LD042020 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--Of special interest for the participants and guests of the International Book Fair in Moscow is the special display of books by Leonid Brezhnev published abroad. On view here are his books of reminiscences "Little Land," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land," which were translated into the Bulgarian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Greek, Arabic, Japanese and Vietnamese languages.

On view next to the autobiographical trilogy is Brezhnev's biography "Pages of His Life," which was issued by the French "Pygmalion" firm and his collected works in English, which are displayed at the fair by the British "Pergamon Press" publishers. Also on view here are speeches by Brezhnev on foreign and home policy of the USSR in translation into the Hindi and other languages of India. Bratislava publishers brought to Moscow collected articles and speeches on youth by Brezhnev, which were issued in the Slovak language.

Among the exhibits at the International Book Fair, which has been open in Moscow for the third day today are publications from 86 countries on all continents. The exposition is a reflection of the great interest of foreign publishers and readers in works by Brezhnev. Books by Brezhnev are not only on view at a special display, but also in the national sections of countries. Thus, for example, publishers of the GDR and Czechoslovakia brought to Moscow several volumes of works by Brezhnev, which were issued in their countries earlier. The publishing houses of those states, which issue books on social and political subjects, have concluded at the current fair contracts for the publication of the eighth volume of works by Brezhnev "Following Lenin's Course." The signing of contracts abroad for new publications of works by Brezhnev is continuing.

As a TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet copyright agency in recent years books by Brezhnev have been published in the national languages in 24 countries. The foreign editions of Brezhnev's books of reminiscences "Little Land," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" alone have been issued in more than 24 million copies.

BEGIN VISITS U.S. TO PLAN MIDDLE EAST ACTIVITIES

LD061444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2210 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Sep (TASS)--Begin, the prime minister of Israel, arrives today on a lengthy visit to the United States where he will stay for 9 days and hold talks with highly-placed officials of the administration.

Official circles are according great significance to this visit, during the course of which the first official meeting between Begin and President Reagan will take place. Both sides intend to agree on far-reaching joint plans for establishing hegemony in the Near East and for the struggle against progressive states of that oil-rich region. Thus a representative of the State Department at a briefing for correspondents on the eve of the visit stressed that particular attention will be accorded at the talks to reaffirming "the special relations" between the United States and Israel and problems of ensuring the "security" of Israel. In local circles it is thought that Begin will use this visit to guarantee the support of the United States in the event of fresh piratical attacks on neighboring Lebanon.

Not long before Begin's visit the United States resumed supplies of the latest F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel, which the Israeli military is using extensively for barbaric raids on towns and settlements in Lebanon.

The agenda will also include extending supplies of other American arms to Israel. Begin, as is pointed out here, is bringing with him an extensive order for new weapons which he wishes to obtain from the United States, as well as a request for increasing military credits to Israel, which at the moment represent \$2.2 billion annually.

In turn, Begin will offer the United States extensive facilities for the use of territory and bases in Israel for operations by the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces.

Both sides will try to use the meetings in Washington to "revitalize" the Camp David "peace" process, the third party of which, as is known, is President as-Sadat of Egypt, who has embarked on betraying the interests of the Arab countries and peoples. In particular, their discussions will concern the resumption of talks on so-called "autonomy" for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza sector, which Israel will try to use to introduce a judicial basis for the annexation of occupied Arab territories and for the denial of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The United States fully supports the expansionist plans of Israel. It is indicative that a highly-placed representative of the State Department, presenting the Israeli military settlements in the occupied territories solely as "a political problem within the plan for a peaceful settlement", refused to call them illegal. He stressed once again that the United States does not intend to enter into any kind of contacts with the PLO, that true representative of the Palestinian Arab peoples.

Madiryan Commentary

LD081512 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 8 Sep 81

[By TASS commentator Vartan Madiryan]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--The Israeli Prime Minister Mehaheh Begin has begun his ten-day visit to the United States. In the course of the visit he will meet for the first time President Ronald Reagan.

Before flying from Tel Aviv, Begin said that his negotiations with Reagan would be held in "an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and their outcome will be positive" for both sides. This statement means that yet before the opening of a new round of American-Israeli summit meetings Begin is confident that he will get from Washington everything he planned. What exactly Tel Aviv intends to get from its rich American benefactor is known: still greater financial aid, new consignments of weapons to continue aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab countries, to further the expansionist policy on the occupied lands. Supported by the United States, the Tel Aviv ruling circles seek to perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands, to sow in the Arab people, to whom these lands belong, fear and uncertainty of their future.

There is no doubt that in the course of the negotiations Washington will encourage Israel by word and deed to conduct this criminal policy. Yet before the beginning of the visit the United States resumed its deliveries to Tel Aviv of F-15 and F-16 planes, on which an embargo was imposed after the Israeli bandit raid on the Iraqi nuclear center. It is also known that Washington promised Tel Aviv to increase by 400 million dollars American military aid in 1982, which already runs into billions of dollars. It is exactly owing to this aid that the Israeli military committed and commits acts of aggression and international terrorism against Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and other Arab countries.

All this is evidence of the hypocrisy of the policy conducted by the American administration which only in word declares for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, using the Camp David agreement as a screen.

On the eve of negotiations between Reagan and Begin Washington's aims are also clear. Judging by reports of Western press, the American side intends to use the meeting to build up and broaden its "presence", above all military, in the Middle East. It is exactly in this light that one should consider the Pentagon's plans of holding periodically joint exercises on the Israeli territory, to start a more effective exchange of intelligence data on a permanent basis. One of the main aims of the United States is to use the Israeli territory as a springboard for operational use of its Rapid Deployment Force in urgent cases.

One should not be a prophet to predict that the American-Israeli meeting will lead to still greater complication of the situation in such an explosive area as the Middle East, will spur Israel to new adventurist, bandit actions against Arab peoples.

VICE ADMIRAL S^TALBO EXAMINES ROLE OF U.S. NAVY

PM071621 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Article "From Foreign Press Information" by Vice Adm K. Stalbo, doctor of naval sciences, under the rubric "Fleet of Expansion and Violence": "The Concept of Dominance at Sea"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The Navy is regarded as the mightiest branch of the U.S. Armed Forces. It is assigned a leading role in the implementation of American imperialism's global hegemonist aspirations.

Today we begin the publication of a series of articles on certain aspects of U.S. naval policy, which is notable for its clearly expressed expansionist orientation.

It has long been a kind of tradition for each new American president, on arriving in the White House, to bring with him "new ideas" aimed at building up military might and strengthening and extending U.S. expansionism. This is not surprising. The biggest imperialist power has always been notable for its extreme aggressiveness: During its history it has unleashed and undertaken more than 200 wars and armed actions. The "new" element in the activity of the administration of the present American President, R. Reagan, is feverish activity to develop an arms race on an unprecedented scale and to whip up tension, and the most overt gambling on the use of force in U.S. policy.

In this connection particular attention is devoted to the qualitative development and quantitative buildup of naval forces, which have always played the part of Washington's assault detachment and spearheaded its military adventures. On the admission of J. Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, since World War II the fleet and the Marines have been used on more than 170 occasions to "support U.S. foreign policy." Now the question of assigning still broader gendarme functions to the American fleet on a global scale is being raised openly.

The United States is now the only state to have elaborated a theory of dominance at sea or, to be more precise, throughout the world's oceans. Whereas in the first few years after the war the official aim of the U.S. Navy was proclaimed to be primarily the defense of maritime and transoceanic communications, particularly those linking the United States with the European NATO countries, its tasks have recently become more ambitious. The declaration of practically all parts of the world as the sphere of "vitally important U.S. interests" is accompanied by the inclusion of those regions within the orbit of dangerous and risky actions by the U.S. Navy. Clear evidence of this is provided by the continuing activation of attempts to implement Washington's imperial plans in the Indian Ocean and the oil-bearing Persian Gulf zone. An American naval armada consisting of more than 30 ships, including aircraft carriers, has been there for a long time now. It is targeted against sovereign states in the region.

A concentration of major American naval groupings can also be observed in the eastern Mediterranean, particularly during the periods of escalation of Israel's piratical actions against Lebanon and Syria. In the Caribbean and in other regions where, in the opinion of U.S. ruling circles, a "threat" to the selfish interests of American monopolies is emerging, we are faced with a tendency toward the further transformation of the American fleet into the main instrument of the policy of imperialist diktat and the suppression of peoples waging a selfless struggle for freedom and independence and the defense of their own national interests.

A theoretical base is being created for the aggressive imperialist course. The Pentagon is elaborating a "new military strategy" whose sinister meaning lies not just in the fact that it fully preserves the gamble--formulated in Carter's Directive 59--on so-called "limited" nuclear war. The "new strategy" demands that the Armed Forces, and therefore the Navy, be ready simultaneously to wage two large, protracted "nonnuclear wars"--in Europe and the Near East--and also to take part in a "small" conflict anywhere else in the world. The task of "ensuring the settlement of contentious issues through the might of the U.S. Armed Forces" is openly set.

The naval forces are regarded as a most important component in America's total military potential and they are assigned by no means the least role in the implementation of its aggressive plans. According to a statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, from now on the Navy's priority task is not only the defense of American communications as it was before, but, above all, the sharp buildup of its might in all salients. In other words, the American fleet is being turned into a "gendarme" for three oceans. The "new strategy," in the words of Pentagon spokesmen, "justifies increasing the Navy from 450 to 600 ships."

Alongside its flagrant interference in other countries' affairs and the launching of a broad offensive against national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Reagan administration has adopted a stance of completely undisguised anti-Sovietism. Not that Washington had formerly made a secret of the anti-Soviet thrust of its military preparations and American military doctrine and strategy. The idea of dominance at sea took on a particularly clearly expressed offensive anti-Soviet nature as a result of the creation of a strategic submarine nuclear missile system in the United States. Nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads now form a basic element in the American strategic "triad" --that is, a major part of the country's nuclear potential. Patrolling the oceans, they turn them into huge launching pads for launching missiles against major targets in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In accordance with these new material means of waging the armed struggle, Pentagon strategists have elaborated a theory of large-scale operations in a nuclear offensive using ocean-based ballistic missiles [oceanskikh vozdushnokosmicheskikh napravleniy] against a potential enemy.

In the attempt to achieve dominance at sea U.S. Navy leadership has recently been placing the emphasis on sea-based cruise missiles too. In the spring, Secretary of the Navy Lehman announced the elaboration of a "new naval strategy." It makes provision, in particular, for increasing from 12 to 15 the number of assault aircraft carrier formations capable of "carrying out an offensive against the Russians in their territorial waters and attacking targets located deep inside Soviet territory using ship-launched cruise missiles." In this sphere it is regarded as an important task to increase the potential for American naval operations on the north and south flanks of the North Atlantic alliance and for a blockade of the Soviet fleet's route to the Atlantic. Lehman, according to a Washington POST report, has expatiated on the creation of a "threat to the Soviet Union in such strongpoints as the Kola Peninsula."

The modern strategic concept of dominance at sea, camouflaged for propaganda purposes with expatiations on "ensuring the country's national security," is formulated in statements by military theorists and representatives of the American naval command. It reflects both the excessive imperial ambitions and the adventurism of Washington's aggressive foreign policy. The essence of this concept amounts to the following basic tenets:

1. The winning of dominance at sea, as the most important function of the U.S. Navy, must ensure complete control of surface, underwater and airspace in certain regions of the world ocean. This situation can only be achieved if there is unconditional American naval superiority, which must guarantee it the potential for resolving any tasks without being subjected to serious pressure from enemy naval forces, or even without any such pressure at all.
2. The U.S. Navy must have the ability to suppress any potential maritime enemy. Such an enemy could be attacked and eliminated on the high seas, or actually within the region of its bases by means of a sea-to-land offensive.
3. Within the framework of national strategy, the U.S. Navy is entrusted with ensuring the fulfillment of three basic tasks: strategic deterrence, patrol duties within advance groupings of the American Armed Forces in remote regions, and the safeguarding of the security of sea and ocean communications.

U.S. ruling circles stop at nothing to ensure dominance at sea. Billions of extra dollars are being appropriated for improving existing warships and aircraft and speeding up the construction of new ones: nuclear submarines, including the Ohio class with the new Trident long-range ballistic missiles, Ticonderoga-class missile cruisers, Perry-class guided-missile frigates, large landing craft and many other surface ships.

Work is under way in connection with the beginning of construction of a new Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier, the fifth, and also the demothballing and modernization of the aircraft carrier Oriskany and several battleships. It is planned to arm these last, in particular, with Tomahawk cruise missiles with a range of some 1,500 miles.

An important place in the system of building up U.S. naval might belongs to the creation and development of an extensive, multifaceted infrastructure. The network of naval bases and bridgeheads for aggression far from U.S. territory is being considerably extended--in Oman, Somalia, Pakistan and a number of other countries with reactionary regimes. Various navigation complexes, space communications and navigation systems and a global system for controlling forces in the world ocean are being created.

Washington regards dominance at sea as a necessary condition for America's attainment of world dominance. Its postulates are closely associated with the reactionary theory which goes under the name of geopolitics. Geography itself, American ideologists and military figures declare, indicates the need for U.S. naval dominance in the world ocean. This dominance, according to them, is the route to mastery of the world. That is why not only the military command but the U.S. political leadership is trying to resolve this problem. "Neither President Reagan nor I," Pentagon chief Weinberger brags, "has any doubt that the U.S. Navy will dominate the sea until the next century."

Many countries resolutely oppose such gloomy prospects. They are increasingly and insistently demanding an end to the senseless U.S. policy which could push the world into the abyss of a new war.

As for the Soviet Union, over which the Reagan administration seeks military superiority, we, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated, will not allow the creation of such superiority over us. Such attempts, like talking to us from a position of strength, are absolutely useless! The socialist community countries have at their disposal everything they need to reliably defend their peoples.

CARTER TAKES ISSUE WITH CURRENT POLICY ON USSR

PM080849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Former President's Statement"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Aug--In an interview with the Washington POST former U.S. President Carter said in particular: Although it is now customary in political circles to condemn everything pertaining to the Russians, I was sure then and I am sure now that L.I. Brezhnev wants peace. You feel in his statements and in his position that he pays tribute to the memory of the 20 million Russians who died during World War II, and you can detect a sincere desire to avoid another international conflict.

The former president, the newspaper writes, denounced two aspects of the Reagan administration's policy regarding the USSR: the major escalation of military expenditures and the refusal to steer unswervingly a course toward strategic arms control.

Carter stated: I felt that the Russians were conducting the talks on the conclusion of the Salt II treaty honestly and constructively. I believe that it is to our country's advantage to observe the terms of this treaty, and I do not believe that a more advantageous treaty could be concluded under existing circumstances.

BEIJING 'GOADS' THIRD WORLD AGAINST SOCIALISM

LD051146 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 5 Sep 81

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov: "Where Is Beijing Heading"]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee, again claimed in an interview granted to the Hong Kong newspaper MING PAO that the concepts of the "great helmsman" are essential to the so-called "Third World" which, according to Beijing, includes the entire group of the developing countries plus China. "Mao's ideas are important not only to China but to the whole world, particularly the Third World," the Beijing leader asserted.

But why did Deng Xiaoping decide to stress anew the significance of "Mao's ideas" for the developing countries? The reasons for the assertions of the Beijing leader become clearer if we bear in mind that he announced in the same interview that American-Chinese cooperation is "a good thing promoting the interests of peace."

They have not changed their spots in Beijing, of course, and it is not to safeguard peace that they have assumed a policy for cooperating with U.S. imperialism and teaming up with it in confronting the socialist countries and the forces of social progress and national liberation.

Deng had a very definite purpose in mind when he claimed that the Maoist concepts were "particularly important" to the Third World, namely, to try anew to adapt that Third World as a tool in achieving Beijing's great-power objectives. The notorious "three worlds" concept was evolved by Mao and subsequently "improved" by his followers to advance the practical goal of setting up "a single front of struggle" of the countries of the Third World led by China, the "Second World" and the United States, which has supposedly "grown weaker and is on the defensive," against the Soviet Union, which "has assumed the offensive." "The consequences of the would-be-unification of the developing countries with their recent enslavers in a "single anti-Soviet front" projected by Beijing hardly need to be described.

The newly-free countries, which are resolutely rejecting Beijing's insistent attempts to goad them into confrontation with socialist states, can well tell their friends from their enemies. Washington is resorting everywhere to "gunboat diplomacy" with regard to Asian and African developing countries, entangling the world in a web of military bases, putting together alliances against peace-loving countries and the national liberation movements, and overtly encouraging the Israeli militarists and South African racists to carry on their aggressive activities. How then can Beijing's statements that cooperation with imperialism and assistance to Washington are a "good thing" be viewed in this context? What view shall anyone take of the assertions, based on "Mao's ideas," that the Soviet Union, which is consistently advocating large-scale mutually beneficial cooperation with the newly-free states and giving them practical internationalist assistance, is a "superpower" against which they should join ranks with the Maoists and "fight spear with spear"? The answer prompts itself: The Beijing leaders, who are insistently pressing the long-bankrupt Maoist postulates on the newly-free countries, extoll cooperation with the United States and try to besmirch the Soviet Union's principled policy of staunch support for the cause of the freedom and independence of nations, are merely exposing themselves anew as henchmen of imperialism.

VDOVIN VIEWS 'ANTI-SOVIET' ACTIONS BY JAPAN

PM081531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin: "Commentator's Column"]

[Text] Tokyo--Ruling circles in Japan are whipping up a planned campaign that is hostile to the Soviet Union. The latest step on this path was the "people's meeting for the return of the northern territories," which was held the other day in Tokyo. It was part of the anti-Soviet "month" which has been organized by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and was held to mark the anniversary of Japan's signing the document of its unconditional surrender. A few days earlier a similar "event" was held in Singapore.

The tenor of these graphically-expressed anti-Soviet actions was determined by the decision made by the Japanese Cabinet at the beginning of the year to institute a "day of the northern territories" to be observed on 7 February by subsequent ostentatious actions and by statements by members of the Japanese Government who tried to convince the people and the international public that the islands of the Lesser Kurile chain are "part of Japanese territory."

The meeting in Tokyo was yet another graphic example of how certain forces in Japan are using a wide variety of pretexts and methods ranging from the fanciful "problem of the northern territories" to intimidating people with the "growth of the Soviet military threat" in order to sow distrust and hatred of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, to kindle revanchist sentiments, to whip up chauvinist passions, to justify militarization and to strengthen the military alliance with the United States.

The provocative and dangerous nature of the Tokyo "meeting" was so obvious and clear even before it was held that even the prime minister, who is also chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party, decided not to take part in it. But one can hardly regard this refusal as a manifestation of a sensible approach to the recognition of existing realities. After all, it is that same premier who has not stopped short of embarking on another anti-Soviet demonstration. On 9-10 September he intends to become the first Japanese head of government since the war to visit Hokkaido in order to "view the northern territories."

These facts clearly show that anti-Sovietism in the Japanese Government's course is a component part of a long-term state policy. This is also confirmed by the fact that the Japanese leaders have not really responded to a number of constructive declarations and initiatives put forward recently by the Soviet Union in order to put Soviet-Japanese relations on the firm footing of good neighborliness, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

The whipping up of hostility and hatred towards the Soviet Union and revanchist claims on Soviet territories are only needed by those who would like to push the Japanese onto a dangerous path once more. But this policy fundamentally contradicts the national interests of the Japanese people.

KHARKOV ON 'DIALOGUE' IN SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD041685 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 4 Sep 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--Speaking in an interview on Thursday with the West German STERN magazine, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed the opinion that "the road to a dialogue with the Soviet Union should not be closed."

A statement on the same subject and on the same day was also made by Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda at the parliamentary Security Committee. He said, among other things that the "lack of a dialogue is unfavourable for Japan" and from the viewpoint "of ensuring security it is desirable to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union."

These statements by the Japanese leaders reflect the present-day situation in the country, where the demand for a dialogue with the Soviet Union has an increasingly larger number of supporters and is becoming ever more popular. This tendency cannot be disregarded by representatives of the ruling circles. Also noteworthy is the fact that these pronouncements admit that friendly relations with the USSR are an important factor of peace and security for Japan.

In attentively and objectively following the development of Soviet-Japanese relations one can come to the conclusion that it is not the Soviet Union, which is putting obstacles in the way. It has always supported and continues to support all-round mutually beneficial cooperation, the broadening of economic and cultural relations with Japan. This line was most explicitly reaffirmed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which stressed the USSR's striving for lasting, truly goodneighbourly relations with Japan.

This approach by the Soviet Union is based on the real state of things--reckons both with the national interests of the USSR and the national interests of Japan. As far as the Japanese ruling circles are concerned, they would like to replace realism with far-fetched pretexts. The realities are such that the development of Japanese-Soviet relations in Tokyo is often approached with yardsticks made in Washington. This concerns above all the repetition of lies about some "threat from the north," "Soviet menace" to Japan. This hackneyed subject was repeated, in particular, in the STERN interview by Prime Minister Suzuki.

Japanese ruling circles often speculate on non-existing "territorial problems" in relations with the Soviet Union, striving to use them for building up an atmosphere of ill-will and distrust in the Soviet Union.

It should be remembered that quite recently Japanese-Soviet relations were on the upgrade, but prevailing then was good will, rather than invented pretexts, as, for example, the territorial claims, which throw these relations back.

The Soviet Union's principled approach to relations with Japan was again set forth in the course of the 1st friendly meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal. The USSR and Mongolia, the report on that meeting said, declare for delivering relations with Japan from all that is extraneous and for firmly building them along the principles of goodneighbourliness, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs and adherence to the cause of peace.

Now Tokyo should show not only by word of mouth, but also by action the striving for a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

TOKYO RALLY ON 'NORTHERN TERRITORIES' SCORED

OW051245 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Reporting on the "national rally for the return of the northern territories" held at the Meiji Shrine hall in Tokyo on 3 September, our Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov writes as follows:

Goebbels, the Nazi ideologue, once said that the bigger a lie is, the more people will believe it. The organizers of the 3 September rally seem to have followed this advice. Every argument brought forward by the speakers yesterday contained lies.

They claimed that Japan never assisted Germany in its war against the Soviet Union. However, during the period from 1941 to 1945 Japan's Army violated the Soviet border on 779 occasions, its military aircraft intruded into Soviet territorial airspace on 433 occasions, and its fleets captured 178 Soviet merchant ships and sank 18 Soviet vessels. These are well-known facts.

Furthermore, Imperial Headquarters Order No 578, addressed to General Umezu and dated 3 December 1941, instructed the general to prepare for war against the Soviet Union. This forced the Soviet Union to keep 28 percent of its army in the Far East. And on 15 May 1942, Nazi Germany's then Foreign Minister Ribbentrop sent a cable of thanks to the Japanese Government for its active help in Germany's war with the Soviet Union.

At the rally in Tokyo claims were also made that the Soviet Union broke faith by violating its neutrality pact with Japan. However, as shown by the above-mentioned facts, it was Japan that violated the neutrality pact. In view of Japan's violations of the pact, the Soviet Union abrogated it 1 year ahead of its termination date in accordance with Article 3 of the pact.

At the rally, whopping lies were also told about the so-called occupation of the northern territories by the Soviet Union. The just rights of the Soviet Union to the Kurile Islands were recognized by the Potsdam declaration. Japan assumed the duty of observing the conditions set forth by the Potsdam declaration by signing the instruments of surrender on 2 September 1945 under the name of its emperor and the existing government. Rightist forces are now belittling this duty of the emperor by making claims for Soviet territory under his name.

This attempt to mislead the people by telling a big lie serves a specific political purpose. By depicting the Soviet Union as an aggressor, the rightist forces are trying to lay the groundwork for an ideology which rationalizes Japan's past expansionist nature and justifies its present moves toward militarization. The rightist forces also need the slanderous charges against the Soviet Union to whip up an anti-Soviet hysteria among the people, deal a fatal blow to Japan's Peace Constitution and open the door wide for Japan's complete militarization.

Prime Minister Suzuki was hesitant about attending the 3 September rally--in the end he did not attend it--probably because of its undisguised revanchist nature. According to a program drawn up by the Liberal Democratic Party, Prime Minister Suzuki was to deliver a speech at the rally.

GROMYKO HOLDS MEETING WITH JAPANESE PUBLISHERS

LD081241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Junzo Onoki, director of the Japanese ECONOMIC JOURNAL, and (Kosaku Kato), director of the Japanese publishing firm (Katushingten), and held a conversation with them. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted the usefulness of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the field of book publishing. At the same time he placed special stress on the great importance of publishing the trilogy of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reminiscences "The Little Land," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" in Japanese by the firm (Katushingten). He said that this activity would help to acquaint the Japanese public with the foreign and domestic policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and would make a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding and broadening cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK080338 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet people are preparing to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, along with the DPRK workers. In this connection, Comrade Bykov, responsible secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, has said:

On the occasion of the day marking the founding of the republic, a red-letter day for the fraternal Korean people, mass rallies, meetings and soirees of Soviet-Korean friendship have been held in many cities of our country. One such large-scale meeting was held at the Moscow tire plant, a collective branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

In their addresses, Comrade (Agustin), secretary of the plant party committee, and Comrade Dmitriyev, member of the communist workers shock brigade and assembler, and other personages pointed out that the friendly and cooperative solidarity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea has been (?systematically) consolidated. They also said the Soviet workers constantly support the Korean people's struggle for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

In his address at this mass rally, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, stressed that the Korean people cherish the friendly and cooperative ties with the Soviet people and would try to develop these ties in the future, too. His remarks were warmly welcomed.

Gatherings and soirees to mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK are being held at other enterprises in Moscow and at enterprises in Turkmen SSR, Amurskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray. Many other functions marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK are being held. For instance, DPRK films will be shown at the Horizont theater in Moscow. Moscow citizens and visitors to the capital can see new films produced by Korean filmmakers.

INDIA REFUSES ENTRY VISA TO U.S. DIPLOMAT

LD081338 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Sep, TASS--The Indian Government has denied an entry visa to George Griffin after a thorough study of his activities during his previous stay in Calcutta, it was stated in Parliament by India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. Replying to questions by deputies, he said that according to information in the possession of the Indian authorities George Griffin is closely connected with American intelligence services. In the event of his appointment to the post of counsellor for political matters at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi he could have inflicted considerable damage to India's interests, the minister said.

Narasimha Rao rejected contentions by the U.S. State Department that this veteran American spy had supposedly become the victim of some international "slander campaign." The decision not to consent to his arrival in Delhi was adopted on the basis of our own information, Narasimha Rao stressed. It is wrong to think that some countries have influenced India in this matter, he said, adding that such surmises are categorically rejected by the Indian Government.

The minister expressed regret at Washington's attempts to put direct pressure on India by threatening her as "punishment" not to allow the Indian diplomat T.P. Menon to take up his post at the Indian Embassy in Washington. The behaviour of the American authorities, Narasimha Rao said, is an unprecedented step that is totally groundless and unjustified.

DRA TAKES IMPORTANT FOREIGN POLICY INITIATIVE

PM090940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kondrashov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Afghanistan's Initiative"]

[Text] The DRA Government unswervingly seeks to find a political settlement for the Afghanistan area. This is convincingly borne out by the important new foreign policy initiative put forward recently by Kabul. The DRA Government's realistic, constructive position on settlement of relations with Pakistan and Iran and halting the undeclared war which U.S. imperialism is waging against that country has generated widespread international response.

Observers stress that the DRA Government is putting foremost the task of ensuring a total and reliable stop to armed or any other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and the creation of conditions under which such interference would be ruled out in the future.

The Afghan people are vitally interested in attaining these goals. The April 1978 revolution opened up bright prospects before that ancient land, which has embarked on profound socioeconomic transformations and begun to steer a consistent, progressive foreign policy course in the international arena. Naturally, these changes met with ardent support from the broadest strata of the Afghan people and their friends.

The process of further consolidation of the people's power is successfully under way in Afghanistan. The creation of the National Fatherland Front, which under the PDPA's [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] leadership has united virtually all the mass public organizations existing in the country, was a very important political event.

The beneficial changes in Afghanistan are generating fierce opposition from imperialist circles and the local reaction. United by a sinister collusion, these forces are stopping at nothing in a vain attempt to halt the revolutionary process and drown in blood the Afghan people's desire for a new life. U.S. imperialist circles are trying to expand their undeclared war against the DRA. Their policy is merging with the subversive actions of the Beijing hegemonists, several Western powers and reactionary Islamic regimes. The list of bloody crimes committed by the April revolution's enemies is growing.

All this leads to increased tension not only in Afghanistan but far beyond its borders. That is why the Afghan Government proposals for a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan are so timely and topical. As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stressed, they stem from the Afghan people's passionate desire to ensure peace, tranquillity and security in their own country, in the region and beyond.

The Afghan Government has repeated the appeal it made back in May last year to Pakistan and Iran to stop their interference in the DRA's internal affairs and to sit down at the conference table to find a political solution to their differences. The statement says that, while preferring talks on a bilateral basis, the DRA has no objection to holding trilateral talks. The desire for fruitful talks is also borne out by the fact that the DRA Government does not object to the participation of the UN secretary general or his representative in the talks.

The statement particularly emphasizes that firm international guarantees in the halting and future prevention of armed or other outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs must be an inalienable part of a political settlement. The DRA Government points out that the guarantor states must include in particular the USSR and the United States.

The DRA Government's new peace initiative creates a good basis for normalizing the situation in southwest Asia. With guarantees against all forms of outside interference, the reasons which originally prompted the DRA Government to appeal to the USSR to bring in a limited contingent of troops would naturally no longer arise. In that case the situation would make it possible to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The crisis situation artificially created by the Afghan people's enemies in this region would be eliminated. That in turn could not fail to be reflected in the overall normalization of the international situation in the world.

Of course, with all the options available for talks, any questions relating to the system existing in Afghanistan, to its government, or to other internal affairs would not be subject to discussion. These questions, as the DRA Government statement rightly stresses, are resolved and will continue to be resolved exclusively by the Afghan people.

The Afghan Government has issued a specific peace initiative. All those concerned for the destiny of peace in Asia not merely verbally but practically expect a constructive approach to this program of action.

KARMAL CITED ON WAR ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM081327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Babrak Karmal's Appeal"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep--A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement has been held here. It was addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. We are proud, he said, that Afghanistan has been and is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, which now enjoys high authority in the international arena and struggles purposefully against the forces of imperialism. For Afghanistan, which is struggling for its freedom, the principle of the defense of national liberation movements and struggle against imperialism's hostile activity are utterly natural. Revolutionary Afghanistan is convinced that this struggle promotes the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, enhances its role in international affairs and promotes the defense of the peoples' lawful rights.

Imperialism, B. Karmal continued, unceasingly perpetrates acts of aggression, interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, and opposes the policy of peace and good neighborliness, emphasizing terror and violence.

B. Karmal noted in this connection continuing U.S. interference in Lebanon's affairs, shameless U.S. interference in Iran's affairs since the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution in that country, attempts to impose military and political control in the Persian Gulf zone, military actions against Libya, the Zionists' encroachments on Arab lands, the intervention of the Pretoria regime against Angola, and the dangerous military preparations against Grenada. All this attests to the danger of imperialism's policy with respect to the Nonaligned Movement.

The Nonaligned Movement's main task at the present stage, B. Karmal said, is to mobilize all forces for the defense of peace, freedom and progress. He noted the socialist countries' important role in aiding the Nonaligned Movement. Imperialist forces, however, oppose the relaxation of tension and any step in favor of peace.

Speaking of the undeclared war which imperialism is waging against Afghanistan, B. Karmal noted that it is essentially aimed against the foundations of the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection Afghanistan draws the nonaligned countries' attention to the DRA's new proposals for settling the situation around Afghanistan. We are convinced, he said, that these proposals will serve to improve the international climate and strengthen peace and security in the region.

Noting in conclusion that the April revolution in Afghanistan aimed at improving the situation of the working masses and the entire Afghan people, he urged the nonaligned countries to support Afghanistan in its struggle against aggression.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEPAL ENVOY CREDENTIALS

PM071458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Narendra Bikram Shah, ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 1 September.

The ambassador was accompanied by embassy diplomats.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and N.B. Shah, a friendly talk took place. Taking part were V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department.

LD091138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 81

In the course of the conversation Comrade Brezhnev talked about the work of the CPSU and the Soviet people in implementing the program of social and economic development mapped out by the 26th congress and about the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state which is aimed at consolidating peace and international security.

An exchange of opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia took place between Comrades Brezhnev and Pen Sovan. This region has become the object of dangerous intrigues and crude pressure on the part of Beijing hegemonism and American imperialism. Acting hand in hand, Beijing and Washington are trying in every way to put a brake on the development of the countries of Indochina along the path of progress and socialism and are working towards creating tension and confrontation in relations between the ASEAN countries and Indochina. This policy has no future.

Comrade Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union resolutely supports the peace-loving initiative of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, particularly their proposal for holding a regional conference of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Implementation of this proposal would undoubtedly further the cause of peace and improve the atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the KPRP and all of the Kampuchean people further success in their struggle for the national rebirth of the country, in the construction of the foundations of socialist society and in the defense of revolutionary gains against the intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

The meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Pen Sovan passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and was typified by a complete unity of views. Taking part in the meeting were: Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Blatov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and Pen Siman, assistant to the KPRP Central Committee general secretary.

SOLIDARITY 'AIMING AT SEIZING POLITICAL POWER'

LD081300 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep, TASS--A congress of Solidarity has opened in Gdansk. The right-wing leaders of this trade union association, who are stubbornly pursuing the course of disorganising economic and political life in Poland, demagogically declare that they are motivated by "the interests of the Polish working class". But who have assembled in Gdansk to speak on behalf of the workers? According to information obtained by foreign journalists from the guiding circles of the trade union association, 89 percent of the congress delegates are salaried employees of the Solidarity apparatus. The KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counter-revolutionary groupings are represented by 120 "supporters" while the "Conference of Independent Poland" by 70. The head of the press centre at the congress M. Podgurcyk said, when asked by correspondents, that workers are in a minority. To be precise, workers comprise less than 25 per cent of the delegates.

The composition of delegates reflects also the main direction of the reports and speeches, the general atmosphere of the congress in Gdansk, smearing of the socialist mainstays of People's Poland, attacks on the PUPP, the government and elected bodies of power, attempts to slander the achievements accomplished by the country in the post-war period. As before, the trade union association does not suggest any constructive programme, does not say what could be Solidarity's not verbal but real contribution to the solution of the complex problems encountered by the country.

At the same time, ever new demands to the state, including material demands, are being irresponsibly formulated, although it is clear to all that there are no resources and conditions for the satisfaction of such demands. Judging by everything, the creation of an impasse is exactly what suits the conductors of the congress because they are aiming at seizing political power in Poland and would like to undermine the faith of working people in the socialist people's state.

SOLIDARITY CALL FOR FREE UNIONS CRITICIZED

NC091048 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Polish independent union federation Solidarity's expression of support yesterday for free labor movements in Eastern Europe has produced an explosion of indignation in Moscow.

Despite the fact that few, if any, Soviet workers would learn of Solidarity's statement, Kremlin leaders are expected to take it as an unprecedented challenge to Leninist orthodoxy, and even as an open call for rebellion.

But observers felt that Moscow was not unduly concerned that the statement, made during Solidarity's first annual congress in the Baltic port of Gdansk, would have any impact in the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, Soviet official union leaders have made several recent statements against Solidarity and the concept of free unions.

Professor Yevgeniy Ivanov, of the higher institution for the Soviet labor movement, reasserted the doctrine of Communist Party control over labor.

"The violation of this principle in Poland has already led to a destabilization of the political situation and a noticeable aggravation of economic difficulties," he said.

Vasilii Prokhorov, vice-president of the official Soviet unions, said the idea of neutral and independent labor groups served the interests of "anti-communists and revisionists," and created an obstacle to development of "the socialist conscience of the working class."

One Soviet observer added today that Solidarity "went a long way in their escalations," and repeated concern frequently expressed in the Soviet media that Solidarity would become a political opposition force.

Before the Solidarity statement was announced, the Soviet news agency TASS strongly attacked the federation's congress itself, saying its goal was "the denigration of the socialist foundations of People's Poland, and attacks against the party, the government and the elected bodies."

Both Radio Moscow and IZVESTIYA, the Soviet Communist Party organ, also condemned the Solidarity congress.

But an independent union is by no means an immediate threat here. Vladimir Klebanov, who tried to launch an independent union in 1977, is in a psychiatric hospital, and Vladimir Borisov, who created SMOT (the Free Workers Interprofessional Organization), was expelled from the country last year.

INDEPENDENT POLISH YOUTH ORGANIZATION HIT

LDO72100 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary from the series "Taking a Sharp Look"]

[Text] Present-day Poland is a community of young people. Probably no other state in Europe can boast that the average age of over half its population does not exceed 29 years. Seven million young Poles are currently studying, while another 7 million work in the national economy. This is a great force and it is not surprising that young people actively participate in those stormy events which have been shaking Poland recently. The students' movement has proved to be the one most exposed to the influences of those who would wish to exploit youth in order to deepen the crisis in the country.

Recently several new organizations of student youth have come into being, including the so-called Independent Students' Association, the NZS. Who stands behind this union and who belongs to it? As the press reported, at one of the first press conferences of the organizational committee of the NZS, the organizers were asked: Is there anyone of peasants' descent among you? After an (?engaging) silence, another question was asked: Perhaps there is someone of workers' descent? This time, too, the question remained unanswered.

During the debates at the First NZS Congress, which took place in Krakow, it was stated to all present that the movement was born and developed jointly with KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The delegates made speeches with sharp reproaches against the Socialist Union of Polish Students; they indicated their close ties with Solidarity. It should be stated that the congress delegates submitted complaints addressed to Solidarity for its allegedly excessively moderate attitude. The [word indistinct] persons taking the floor at the congress promised to [word indistinct] with the activity of NZS, whose stance in Poland is characterized as most aggressive.

One of the first actions of the NZS was the so-called sit-in strike at Warsaw University. This action was conducted in connection with the detention by the authorities of two students from Lublin, for their participation in antistate activities.

Next NZS organized in Warsaw a demonstration in defense of the well-known Kowalczyk brothers, who received the maximum penalty: They were sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for their criminal bomb attack in the hall of the Higher Pedagogical School in Opole.

Subsequently members of NZS also participated in many provocative actions, including the recent blockade in the center of the Polish capital. In all these actions by the NZS we see the [words indistinct], including their teachers and advisors from KSS-KOR. One such teacher, Adam Michnik, answering the question: For what is it necessary to strive? stated in an interview for the NZS information bulletin--we quote--it is essential to teach the authorities to practise coexistence with the community; it is necessary to teach them to conduct talks. Unfortunately, the authorities still do not know how to do this and only submit when [words indistinct] a pistol. Therefore every so often we have to [word indistinct] it a pistol.

In that case who, in the opinion of Michnik and his confessors from KSS-KOR, should point a pistol at the temple of the authorities? Precisely that part of the student youth which proved most unstable from the ideological point of view succumbed to the provocative social and political demagoguery of the antisocialist forces in People's Poland, which have allowed them to get involved in a dirty game. The leaders of KSS-KOR understand that their situation as advisers to Solidarity is not clear. In the final result, the true aims and plans of the ideological [words indistinct] will become clear above all to those representatives of the working class who did not have in mind a transformation of the movement into a political force. Then the paths of these workers and KSS-KOR will inevitably diverge. People such as Kuron, Michnik and their like are by no means so primitive as to fail to take this into account. For this reason they are at the same time active on the youth movement which is to their advantage, though it does not represent the authentic interests of the young. They have achieved this to a certain extent, directing the activity of the NZS toward their own, though by no means the students', interests. For this reason the tense situation in Poland which mad, or confused, people consciously create, is advantageous. To whose advantage is it that the [words indistinct] social organization, as SZTANDAR MŁODYCH wrote, is experiencing a period of self-fascination and of being charmed by its own strength. Of course, it is the Mr Kurons and their helpers, who strive to exploit such a period in order to draw the young people from the real interests of the Polish community, including the interests of the student youth.

STATE OF CROATIAN-SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS REPORTED

PM031547 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 August in its morning edition publishes on page 5 a 1,400-word Belgrade report from correspondent V. Ardatovskiy under the headline "Breaking New Ground in an Old City." Ardatovskiy discusses economic life in Yugoslavia's Socialist Republic of Croatia and in particular its capital Zagreb, describing the city's industries and noting the role of exports to the USSR. He quotes one of the leaders of Croatia's Chamber of Trade as saying that "'Croatia's share in overall trade exchange between Yugoslavia and the USSR is now 25-30 percent'" and noting the main exports and imports between the republic and the USSR. The article goes on to describe Zagreb's role in scientific developments and to give a general picture of the city.

NATO ESCALATES PRESENCE WITH NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD051245 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 5 Sep, TASS--The naval manoeuvres of West Germany and Denmark in the Baltic and northern seas are aimed at escalating NATO's military presence on the northern flank of that aggressive bloc. About 100 ships of both countries take part in this show of force.

The purpose of this militarist act codenamed "Botany Bay-81," is to perfect cooperation under conditions closely simulating actual combat. [Moscow TASS in English at 1356 GMT on 5 September carries a "corrected version" of this item, changing the preceeding sentence to: "The purpose of these exercises codenamed 'Botany Bay-81' is to perfect cooperation under conditions closely simulating actual combat."]

At the same time NATO's manoeuvres "Magic Sword" involving two U.S. aircraft carriers, the Eisenhower and the Forrestal, are taking place in the Norwegian and northern seas.

QUADRIPARTITE PACT ON WEST BERLIN EXTOLLED

LD261400 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its latest issue has described the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin as a "good example of the resolution of acute and intricate international problems at the negotiating table." The article, devoted to the tenth anniversary of the agreement, stresses that "it has come up to expectations, stood the test of time and become an inseparable element of stability on the European Continent based on the recognition of territorial and political realities, which have taken shape here."

The weekly notes that the Soviet Union and the GDR are conscientiously meeting their commitments. Thus transit communication between West Berlin and the FRG is going on uninterrupted. While in 1971 a total of 7.6 million transit passengers travelled by the GDR communication lines to West Berlin and back, in 1980 the number of passengers was 20.5 million. In 1971 less than 100 thousand visits were paid by West Berliners to the GDR, but in 1973 the number of visits reached 3.3 million.

"Regrettably, friction has more than once emerged over the past decade because of West Berlin issues. This arose, essentially, for one reason--nonobservance by the Western side of its commitments," the NEW TIMES says. In this connection the weekly draws attention to the claims of the FRG to regard West Berlin and act towards it as a West German land. "There is only one way to ensure further tranquil life for West Berlin--strict observance of the Quadripartite Agreement," the article stresses. It is also necessary to respect the rights of the GDR, across whose territory all communication lines linking West Berlin with the rest of the world run. The West Berlin authorities would be well advised to draw an even broader conclusion: It is not ideological enmity against the socialist GDR, but considerations of goodneighbourliness that must determine the relations of the city with the neighbour, on which it borders on all sides."

The need to preserve a tranquil atmosphere around West Berlin, the readiness to draw it on an even wider scale into the processes of all-European detente and cooperation has been stressed more than once at the most authoritative level in the Soviet Union". It goes without saying that the basis for it must be a strict observance of the Quadripartite Agreement."

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY NEAR PDYR

LD310944 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, TASS--"Democratic Yemen is engaged in constructive work, is striving to overcome the backwardness inherited from colonial times, achieve progress," Valdimir Peresada who travelled in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen writes in PRAVDA. "By all indications, this goes against the grain with those forces that would like to undermine or even to liquidate the progressive regime in the south of Arabia. Special concern in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is caused by the dangerous actions of Washington in launching militaristic preparations close to the borders of the republic," the correspondent writes.

"Suffice it to glance at the map to see that Democratic Yemen is situated at the approaches to the Persian Gulf which has been arbitrarily proclaimed as the 'sphere of U.S. vital interests.' The biggest U.S. naval armada in post-war years has been concentrated there. Washington has military bases in a number of states included in this sphere. One of these states, Oman, borders on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, while another, Somalia, has an outlet to the Gulf of Aden."

The correspondent quotes the leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as saying: "U.S. imperialism is heightening tension in the area in an effort to suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples, establish its economic and political diktat over them. Washington pretends--even if vainly--that it is opposing 'communist influence' and 'Soviet menace'. But the whole world knows that it is the United States that threatens the region, while the Soviet Union, quite the contrary, calls for the ensurance of regional stability and cooperation." "This was stated convincingly by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. He advanced a number of proposals that are a genuine guarantee of security in the region. Everybody who treasures peace and progress must support these proposals," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said.

PLO DENIES HANI AL-HASAN-BANI-SADR MEETING

LD032312 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The PLO official representative has refuted reports put out by Western news agencies alleging that a meeting took place between member of the Fatah Central Committee, Hani al-Hasan, and the former Iranian president, Bani-Sadr, in Paris. The PLO official representative said that Hani al-Hasan was in Romania for medical treatment at the time when it was alleged that he met with Bani-Sadr. The Palestinian representative pointed out that the Palestinian revolution intends to maintain strong relations with the friendly Iranian people. Thus another lie against Palestine has been exposed. No doubt its source was Zionism.

IRAN CHARGES U.S. ORDERED TERRORIST BOMBING

PM081321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 5 Sep (TASS)--Yet another terrorist action was perpetrated today in the capital of Iran. This time an explosion took place in the office of 'Ali Qoddusi, prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution. Qoddusi was killed.

Recent months have seen a mounting wave of terror against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its leaders. In June dozens of leaders of the present-day Iran--ministers, parliamentary deputies, leaders of the ruling party--died from an explosion at Islamic Republican Party headquarters. The country's president, Raja'i, and prime minister, Bahonar, have fallen victim to the terror.

The Iranian leadership is directly pointing to the organizers of this campaign of annihilation unleashed against the country's leadership. A statement by the interim Presidential Council formed after the murder of Raja'i and Bahonar says that the explosion that led to their deaths was carried out by enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran acting on the orders of "U.S. criminal circles" with the aim of undermining the system which exists in the country.

Opponents of the regime, especially monarchists, are doing their utmost to exacerbate the situation in Iran by means of a wave of terror.

WEAPONS IMPORT BANNED BY LEBANESE CRISIS COMMITTEE

LD041522 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Sep, TASS--A session of the inter-Arab four-party committee for the settlement of the crisis in Lebanon was held in Beirut. The session was presided over by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and attended by the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi and Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan.

As is stressed in the communique issued here, after meetings and contacts with representatives of Lebanon's national patriotic forces, rightwing armed detachments and the Amal Movement a decision was taken to ban the import into the country of all types of weapons, with the exception of the weapons delivered to the legitimate authorities. Control over the observance of the decision will be exercised by a special commission to be formed from among the members of the inter-Arab committee, the Lebanese Government and the Secretariat of the Arab League.

The necessity was stressed at the session of taking urgent measures to resume transport communication between the eastern and western sectors of Beirut.

Answering questions of newsmen, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam described the meeting as positive. He expressed optimism as regards the decisions taken at it. In his turn, Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan pointed out that the results of the committee session can be viewed as an important step on the way toward ending the Lebanese crisis.

ISRAELIS JOIN HADDAD FORCES IN LEBANON EXERCISES

LD050912 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Sep, TASS--During the past 24 hours the Israeli artillery again shelled the positions of the UN peace-keeping force in south Lebanon. At the same time, Israeli troops jointly with the Haddad separatists are carrying out exercises in the border areas seized from Lebanon. UN observers note unusual movements of the Israeli troops along the entire Lebanese border.

ALGERIAN NAVY COMMANDER WELCOMED BY GORSHKOV

PM081511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Lt Col R. Ben Yelles, commander of the Algerian Navy, arrived in Moscow on 28 August at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister. Lt Col R. Ben Yelles was met at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and other Soviet admirals and officers. Maj O. Bahloul, military, naval and air attache at the Algerian Embassy in Moscow, was in the welcoming party.

ANTHOLOGY ON SOCIALIST LAW AND ORDER REVIEWED

PM041347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 2

[V. Usanov book review: "The Most Important Principle of Our Life," reviewing "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Socialist Legality and Law and Order," Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981]

[Text] On the basis of the theory and practice of mature socialism, the 26th CPSU Congress defined a clear, realistic course for the party's and people's actions in the coming years and in the longer term and specified ways of implementing our program goals. The implementation of this course is impossible without organization and discipline and the strict execution of Soviet laws by all state organs and public organizations, officials and citizens.

The essence, basic features and social purpose of socialist legality and its role at all stages of communist building are revealed profoundly and comprehensively in the recently published anthology "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Socialist Legality and Law and Order" ["V.I. Lenin, KPSS O SOTSIALISTICHESKOY ZAKONNOSTI I PRAVOPORYADKE"] ["V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Socialist Legality and Law and Order," Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, 671 pages]. It includes (in full or in part) works by Lenin, decisions of party congresses, conferences and Central Committee plenums, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, and reports and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Running right through the book is the idea that the strengthening of socialist legality is a necessary condition of the development of the working people's creative initiative and activeness, the further improvement of both the material and the spiritual spheres of our life and the molding of the new person.

The task of leadership of the socialist society, the anthology notes, lies above all in revealing as fully as possible the potential for development which is inherent in it. The key to the resolution of this task is the correct functioning of society's political system and the further development of socialist democracy. This is the Leninist principle toward which the party and government direct their practical measures to develop Soviet legislation and strengthen the legal foundations of state and public life.

The materials in the anthology convincingly indicate that legislative activity in our country is based on the scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the specific features of a given historical stage and of urgent social needs and is permeated by profound democracy. Broad circles of specialists, scientists and the public participate actively in the elaboration of laws. The most important laws are published in the press, in order to ensure, in Lenin's words, nationwide "discussion of them and of their practical application." All this guarantees that Soviet laws really serve the working people's interests and ensure society's progress along the course set by the party.

The USSR Constitution opened up a new stage in the development of Soviet legislation. In recent years laws regulating important aspects of social relations and essentially touching on the interests of all Soviet people have been elaborated and adopted on the basis of its provisions. They include union laws regulating the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Supreme Court, the procuracy, the legal profession and people's control organs in the USSR, the fundamentals of legislation of the USSR and the union republics on administrative violations, the fundamentals of housing legislation of the USSR and the union republics, and laws on the conservation of the atmosphere and the conservation and utilization of the animal world. "Work to improve legislation will continue," it is noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "Here three directions are paramount: leadership of the national economy, the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations and the completion of the publication of the all-union code of laws."

At the same time, the anthology says: It is not enough to draw up a good law, not enough to adopt it. A law only lives and operates as long as it is implemented. It is binding on everyone without exception, regardless of their situation, rank or status.

Socialist legality and law and order form the basis of normal life for society and its citizens. Any violation of laws, whatever the motivation, is highly detrimental to the interests of communist building and our common cause.

"The least lawlessness, the least infringement of Soviet order," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is a gap which will speedily be exploited by the working people's enemies...." The Soviet people have a right to demand that not one infringement, not one instance of abuse, extravagance or lack of discipline should escape notice, that every crime should be thoroughly investigated and the guilty punished as they deserve.

The Communist Party has always devoted unremitting attention to improving the activity of the militia, the procuracy, the courts and organs of justice and state security, which watch over socialist legality. The professional knowledge of workers in law enforcement organs, it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and a sense of justice. Only such people, enjoying the full support of our public, can worthily discharge the lofty responsibilities invested in them.

Substantial significance for the further strengthening of socialist legality is attached to the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law." This document defines specific measures aimed at improving the prevention of infringements of the law, stepping up the struggle against criminality and other antisocial phenomena, increasing the courts' educational role, which V.I. Lenin described as the ABC of all legal work, and ensuring the strict observance of Soviet laws by citizens and officials. The strengthening of legality cannot be regarded as a campaign. This work is carried out in a calm, businesslike way, without fuss and bother, and is an important aspect of day-to-day practice for party organizations and Soviets of people's deputies and of the activity of economic management organs.

The Soviet system has inculcated in the working people devotion to the ideals of socialism, collectivism and the sense of being masters of their country. But being a real master means taking the responsibility not only for your own personal work and conduct, but for the affairs of the collective, the enterprise and society as a whole. It is the high civic duty of everyone to combat a self-seeking approach, bureaucracy, laxity and the least infringements of Soviet laws and the norms of communist morality. "...Class-conscious workers," V.I. Lenin wrote, "do not permit violations of the strictest proletarian discipline, and condemn to the utmost those who disgrace Soviet power by their deeds."

At the stage of mature socialism, in the conditions of the state of the whole people, when increasingly active, broad participation by the working people's masses in the management of the country's life has become firmly established as the central direction of Soviet society's political development, the strengthening of legality and law and order has become a really nationwide matter. True to Leninist traditions, the party demands that provisions be made for participation by the working people themselves and their collectives and organizations in monitoring the fulfillment of any of our laws and any resolution. Thus people's control organs, which combine state and public control centrally and locally, have already proved themselves a necessary component of Soviet democracy and an effective instrument for involving the broad people's masses in the management of state and public affairs and in the struggle for the strict observance of legality. In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, concrete steps are being taken to step up workers' control in the sphere of distribution.

The entire content of the anthology leads to the conclusion that the further development of socialist democracy and the steady expansion of citizens' participation in production management, the preservation of public order, the implementation of justice and the work of people's control are important conditions for strengthening socialist legality.

"An interest in the common cause; in the development of production; the comparing of opinions; frank, principled criticism and self-criticism; increasing sociopolitical activeness on the part of every citizen;" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "herein lies the essence of Soviet democracy, a working, operating democracy."

Socialist legality is all the stronger the higher the level of socialist legal awareness of working people and their legal and political culture. At times individual citizens violate the provisions of a particular law not through ill intentions, but because they do not know what the law prescribes and what it bans, how the law resolves this or that question of family, labor or property relations and so forth. The working people's lack of legal knowledge complicates to a considerable degree the resolution of questions affecting their rights and interests and gives rise to unnecessary applications to various institutions and organizations and a stream of complaints and statements.

It is by no means simply a question of arming every citizen with a certain quantity of legal knowledge. It is necessary to ensure, the anthology notes, that respect for the law and for legislation is the personal conviction of every Soviet person. Then not only will he himself not infringe the law, he will not permit other people to infringe it. Placing working people's legal awareness at the service of society's interests and promoting the development of an active life stance in all our country's citizens is an important task for party, state and public organizations. An atmosphere of intolerance toward embezzlers of the people's property, malicious hooligans and bribetakers must be created in all labor collectives. Specific ways of resolving these tasks are defined in a number of items published in the anthology.

The upsurge in Soviet people's sociopolitical and labor activeness, the further improvement in our legislation and the strengthening of socialist legality make new, higher demands on the work style and methods of all state organs—central and local, ministries and departments, institutions and organizations. Here, as the anthology notes, special attention should be devoted to the working people's creative initiative and their needs and concerns. One of the most reliable, valuable sources of information about the needs and aspirations of working people in city and countryside and about the state of affairs in various spheres of our society's socioeconomic, political and spiritual life is the working people's letters and proposals. They help party organizations to find their way better in situations, to assess the work of party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations more objectively, to see shortcomings and ways of eliminating them more clearly, to strengthen ties with the masses and to elaborate correct political solutions which accord with the CPSU's Leninist course. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Proposals in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" instructs every party worker and every leader to regard it as his duty to the people and the party to display a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints.

The steady strengthening of legality and law and order is a natural law of the development of the mature socialist society's political system. It is in this way that the preconditions are created for the gradual development of socialist statehood into communist social self-government, and of the norms of socialist law into the unified, generally acknowledged rules of communist communal living, whose observance will be an internal need and habit for all people.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES 'VARIETIES' OF SOCIALISM

PM071605 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof N. Pilipenko article: "The General and the Specific in Building Socialism"]

[Text] I. Socialism has now become a world system and is the highest achievement of social progress and human civilization. Socialist countries account for 26 percent of the world's territory, more than one-third of the world's population and over 40 percent of industrial output produced.

Historical experience shows that any socioeconomic formation, be it primitive communal, slaveowning, feudal, capitalist or communist, has its own basic, general laws which govern its emergence, functioning and development.

Such laws, which cover the sociopolitical, economic, spiritual and other spheres of society's life, are also inherent in socialism--the lowest phase of the communist formation. They were formulated and scientifically substantiated by K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin and were further developed in the declaration of the Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist Countries (1957), the statement of the Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers Parties (1960) and also the program documents of the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed the general laws of socialism in a concise, crystallized form in the report "Great October and Mankind's Progress." Among them are: effective political power of the working class, acting in alliance with all working people; the use of such power to eliminate the socioeconomic dominance of capitalists and other exploiters; the inspirational and organizational role of the working class and its communist vanguard in the cause of rallying the working people's masses in the struggle to build socialism and transform the economy and all social relations on socialist principles; the ability of the working people's power to defend the revolution against the inevitable attacks of the class enemy.

The general laws or basic features of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism were first revealed by the experience of Great October and then of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919. This experience has been repeated and reproduced in other socialist community countries.

Analyzing the initial steps of the October Revolution, V.I. Lenin wrote: "We now have before us very considerable international experience which indicates quite definitely that certain basic features of our revolution are not local, specifically national or only Russian in significance but are of international significance... The Russian model shows ALL [word published in boldface] countries something, and something very substantial, of their own inevitable, not too distant future" (V.I. Lenin "Complete Collected Works," Vol 4 pp 3-4).

The fundamental aims of socialist transformation are identical in all countries. These aims are, above all, a decisive transition to predominantly intensive economic growth factors, the improvement of the material and spiritual well-being of all citizens, the making available of cultural values to the broad people's masses, the making available of the development of socialist democracy, the all-around, harmonious development of the individual and the implementation of a realistic policy on foreign economic ties. Also common to all countries embarking on the socialist path of development is the enemy--the big bourgeoisie within the national framework and state monopoly capitalism in the world arena.

II. As socialism gradually develops and the transition is made from one stage to the next, the general laws of socialist building are enriched. New laws may emerge, while others cease to operate in view of changed conditions. Such laws as the growth in the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in society, the strengthening of socialist statehood, the development of democracy, the improvement of socioeconomic planning and the increase in the people's material and spiritual well-being operate at all stages of the new social system. But a law which is necessary in order to suppress resistance from the ousted exploiter classes during the period of the creation of the foundations of socialism disappears at the stage of the developed, mature socialist society.

The general laws of the socialist transformation of society are manifested and operate only through specific historical conditions and the national peculiarities and traditions characteristic of various countries. V.I. Lenin stressed that "all nations will approach socialism, this is inevitable, but they will not all approach it in the same way; each will introduce peculiar features in a particular form of democracy, a particular type of dictatorship of the proletariat, a particular rate of the socialist transformation of various aspects of society's life" (Vol 30 p 123)

Historical practice has convincingly confirmed Lenin's prediction. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress says: In none of the socialist countries now existing have the forms, methods and means of the socialist revolution been a mechanical repetition of other people's experience. The GDR or Poland, Hungary or Cuba, Mongolia or Yugoslavia--all the socialist countries have carried out the revolution in their own way, in forms dictated by the correlation of class forces within each country, the national setup and the current situation.

There has been armed struggle, there have been peaceful forms of the transition to the new social system; a rapid coming to power by the working classes and long-drawn-out processes. In some countries the revolution has had to defend itself against foreign intervention. In others it has not experienced any incursion from outside.

The creation and strengthening of the foundations of socialism and the building of a socialist society have also had and continue to have specific features in different countries. For instance, the political power of the working class in Russia, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, was embodied in the soviets. In Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and the CSSR it took the form of the people's democratic state, in the GDR--the socialist worker-peasant state, and in Yugoslavia--the form of the self-management democracy.

Each socialist country has to some extent resolved in a unique way the tasks associated with the establishment of a socialist economy. In the Soviet Union, for instance, because of fierce resistance from the ousted exploiter classes, the socialization of the basic means of production was almost entirely carried out by means of the nationalization of enterprises belonging to the big and middle bourgeoisie.

The socialist restructuring of the countryside took place gradually in our country. Peasants from family farms made the transition to collective forms of agricultural production. At the same time the process of expropriating the kulaks' property was carried out. In Hungary, Bulgaria and the GDR the voluntary cooperativization of agriculture was carried out without the preliminary nationalization of land. For some time the peasants received rent for land and implements transferred to the cooperatives. In Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, the DPRK and, after 1956, in Bulgaria the kulaks were admitted to cooperatives.

It was noted at the 26th party congress that in the years of socialist building the fraternal countries have accumulated diverse positive experience in organizing production and resolving national economic problems. In Hungary, for instance, the work of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises has been skillfully organized. In the GDR valuable experience has been accumulated in the rationalization of production and in saving energy, raw materials and other materials. There is much that is positive in Czechoslovakia's social security system. In Bulgaria and a number of other European socialist countries, useful forms of agroindustrial cooperation have been developed.

The violation of the general laws of socialist building and the inability to apply them creatively to concrete historical conditions and specific national features in a particular country lead to grave consequences. This is indicated by the counterrevolutionary putsch in Hungary in 1956 and the crisis events in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69 and in Poland in 1980-81. The Chinese leadership's deviation from Marxist-Leninist principles and disregard of the general laws of creating socialism led to substantial distortions of the economic basis and political superstructure and of the whole range of socialist social relations in the country established in the first decade after the formation of the PRC.

III. The emergence and development of socialism in various countries does not only take place by various means and methods but also in differing forms of the organization of social life. The socialist community countries, despite their common sociopolitical and economic foundations, do have certain differences in their political systems, national economic structures, methods of economic management and of involving working people in the management of production, and so forth.

The USSR's political system, for instance, is an integral complex of various public organizations, each of which fulfills only its own functions. The CPSU is the leading and guiding force in society, the nucleus of its political system and state and public organizations and the vanguard of the Soviet people.

In Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR the political system is based on the alliance of the communist parties and other democratic parties, which form the basis of such patriotic associations as the Front of National Unity and the Fatherland and National Fronts. All democratic parties adhere to programs for building socialism and acknowledge the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist parties in society.

In each socialist country the political system is improved and developed in accordance with such general laws as the strengthening of genuine people's power, the assertion of humanism, the deepening of socialist democracy, the safeguarding of people's real freedom and the all-around development of the individual. The nucleus of the political system of all socialist countries is the communist and workers parties.

The different ways of implementing socialist revolutions, the differing ways and methods of building socialism and the diversity of forms of organization of society in the socialist countries convincingly refute the assertions by communism's opponents that the socialist world is allegedly stereotyped and uniform. The experience of socialist transformations indicates that nobody foists on anyone else any stereotypes of schemes which ignore a particular country's peculiarities and that nobody flouts other peoples' rights to specific national features.

At the same time the diversity of paths in the transition to socialism and the wealth of means and methods of building socialism and forms of the economic and political organization of public life in socialist countries do not mean in the least that "special" national or regional "models" of the new society or "different socialisms" exist, as is asserted by the opponents of Leninism.

Such "special models" do not and cannot exist, since only one objective truth exists in relation to one and the same phenomenon. This applies in full to real socialism. It is essentially one and the same for all countries, although it has its own specific features for each of us, just as capitalism is, despite its more or less specific features in the United States, the FRG, Japan, France and so forth.

True Marxist-Leninists acknowledge and fight for only the dialectical unity of the general laws of socialist building and specific national features. They are resolutely opposed to attempts to "divide" socialism into national or regional variants and to distort the principles of the combination of the international and the national, the common and the specific in the implementation of the socialist revolution and in the emergence, functioning and development of socialism.

At the same time they believe that, as the revolutionary process develops and more and more countries with different levels of socioeconomic maturity, varying national traditions and so forth depart from the imperialist system, the concrete means of gaining political power in the socialist revolution, the means and methods of building socialism and the forms of the political and economic organization of the new society in each country will become increasingly diverse.

All these processes must be based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism and the creative forms of applying the general laws of socialist revolution and socialist building--naturally, taking into account the different economic, social and historical conditions, national traditions and the concrete situation in each country.

MARCHENKO TRIAL CLOSES; DEFENDANT SENTENCED

LD041930 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Vladimir, (central Russia) 4 Sep, TASS--A trial in open court, in which was examined the criminal case of Anatoliy Marchenko, charged with a crime falling under Part 2 of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, has closed here today.

In the course of three days, the court heard testimony by numerous witnesses, examined material evidence and conclusions of experts. The court also heard the speeches by public prosecutor, counsel for the defense and the last word by the defendant. The court has established that from 1975 and until his arrest in 1981 Anatoliy Marchenko systematically concocted and spread anti-Soviet publications calumniating the Soviet state and social system, urged the Western states to step up hostile actions against the Soviet Union in order to undermine its foundation.

The court found Marchenko guilty of the crime, with which he is charged and, considering the social danger of the crime that was perpetrated, and the personality of the defendant, against whom previously criminal proceedings were instituted four times, sentenced him to ten years of deprivation of freedom and five years of exile.

The convicted Marchenko has the right, in conformity with the law of criminal procedure in effect in the USSR, to appeal against the sentence at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8 SEP

LD090244 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In the Mariyskaya ASSR Non-Chernozem Zone, the large-scale lifting of potatoes began today. More than 30,000 hectares have been allotted to potatoes in the republic. (0200 GMT)

Farmers in Omskaya Oblast have started the last stage of the harvest. Today they started the threshing of grain crops on the last third of a million hectares. Up to now about 400,000 tons of grain have reached the state granaries. (0600 GMT)

Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR is a large supplier of corn in the RSFSR. This year the republic will dispatch to northern regions of the country over 50,000 tons of corn seed, which will make it possible to expand the cultivation of this valuable crop by 2 million hectares. The sowing of winter crops is in full swing in the Ukraine. (0800 GMT)

Approximately 2 million hectares are occupied by grain crops in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and almost 1.5 million hectares are under fodder crops. (0805 GMT)

The millet harvest is being completed today in Saratovskaya Oblast. The crop occupies more than 250,000 hectares, the largest acreage in the RSFSR. Farmers are now harvesting corn and lifting sugar beets. The autumn plowing has been completed on 1 million hectares in Kyubyshevskaya Oblast. This is almost half the spring acreage. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast have fulfilled the plan for procuring hay by stocking more than 1 millions tons of this fodder. (1200 GMT)

The harvest is ending in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The reaping and threshing of grain crops is being carried out on the last 250,000 hectares. Cotton harvesting is now under way in four union republics. According to data of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the first 100,000 tons of raw cotton were harvested today. Almost one-third of this quantity comes from Azerbaijan, where picking of bolls began earlier than in the other republics. The ripening of cotton in Central Asia is 10-15 days behind schedule. This has been caused by the unfavorable weather conditions last spring and summer. The cotton had to be resown many times. In the summer it did not get enough high temperatures. Despite all the difficulties, the majority of farms are having a good harvest. So far the harvesting is still by hand. However, defoliation is being carried out everywhere to free the cotton bushes of leaves, thus making it possible to start mass machine-harvesting. (1500 GMT)

In Sumsкая, Chernigovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblasts winter grain crops have already been sown on over half of the allocated areas. (2300 GMT)

ECONOMIC WEEKLY VIEWS TASKS IN FODDER PRODUCTION

PMO41410 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 24 Aug 81 p 2

[Unattributed "Review": "Developing Fodder Production"]

[Text] Describing tasks in the agricultural sphere in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev said:

"The first task is to increase production of those types of agricultural output of which a shortage causes particularly appreciable interruptions in supply. I refer above all to meat and other livestock products.

"In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase meat production by more than 3 million tons and to raise it to 18.2 million tons a year in 1985.

"But that is a minimum. The CPSU Central Committee is appealing to republic, kray and oblast party organizations, rayon party organizations and all rural working people. Stock-raising is today the shock front in the countryside. We must, comrades, display the greatest persistence, the greatest initiative and flexibility, and exploit every reserve and opportunity not only to fulfill but to substantially overfulfill the projected plans."

The report went on to say that the chief difficulties lie in the shortage of fodder. Along with grain, production of coarse and succulent fodder and protein additives must be increased. The 26th party congress set the task of completing the formulation and starting the implementation of a comprehensive program to create a reliable and balanced fodder base for stock-raising in the country. It was deemed advisable to lend fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes the nature of a specialized sector.

More Hay, Cured Hay and Silage

As a result of the measures taken by the party and the government, much has been done in recent years to industrialize fodder production. A modern mixed feed industry has been created practically from scratch. It comprises dozens of highly mechanized and automated enterprises. Mixed feed production has more than doubled compared with 1965. Enterprises of the newly created Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are increasing their deliveries to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of silage-harvesting combines, pickup balers, fodder meal manufacturing units and various loading and unloading facilities. Interfarm fodder production associations have been set up and are operating successfully in a number of rayons in the Belorussian and Moldavian SSR's.

All this has made it possible to substantially increase the level of mechanization in fodder production and to introduce new fodder preparation techniques. The structure of fodder production has improved and cured hay, silage, grass meal and root crops account for a greater relative proportion. Fodder crops have been set up on a considerable percentage of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. These make it possible to process the fodder and improve its nutritiveness.

However, the fodder balance still fails to match up to the demands that are being made. Some farms are geared mainly to grain fodder and pay no attention to building up production of coarse and succulent fodder. Of course, resources of feed grain need to be increased. But at the same time it should be remembered that coarse and succulent fodder--hay, cured hay, silage, grass meal and root crops--and, in summertime, green fodder and pasturage--constitute the foundation of fodder production. However, the leaders of many farms and agricultural organs are allowing a clear disproportion to occur in fodder production. There is no justification for the prevailing discrepancy between consumption of concentrates, coarse fodder and succulent fodder. Here are the figures for consumption of concentrates, hay and succulent fodder on all categories of farms (in millions of tons):

Year	Concentrates	Hay	Succulent Fodder
1965	65.3	78.2	416.6
1970	103.2	84.8	447.1
1975	118.9	78.8	501.6
1980	143.9	78.8	585.8

Thus while concentrates consumption has more than doubled in the period in question, utilization of hay has remained at the original level and consumption of succulent fodder shows an increase of only 40 percent.

It is important to emphasize that certain areas of the country are insufficiently concerned about producing their own feed grain and are gearing the development of stockraising to state resources.

This practice deserves to be emphatically condemned. As a rule every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must pursue stockraising on the basis of its own fodder.

It is important to make wider use of meadows and pastures as a source of fodder, to practice more widely the creation of cultivated and irrigated pastures and to increase the productivity of meadows.

During the current 5-year plan work must be carried out to radically improve hayfields and meadows over large areas. Unfortunately, many farm leaders fail to display due concern for the productivity of meadows and pastures. A number of regions are failing to fulfill the plan targets for the improvement of hayfields and pastures. For instance, the target set for the area of meadows and pastures in Vladimirskaya Oblast to be radically improved in 1981 is 10,000 hectares, yet this work has actually been carried out on fewer than 1,000 hectares, and in Smolenskaya Oblast work has been carried out on a little more than 1,000 hectares of the planned 14,000. In oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Region the work has been carried out on only 3,300 hectares instead of 26,000. [At this point EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA carries a diagram illustrating "Average Annual Fodder Procurement on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes" for the periods 1971-76 and 1976-80. The diagram also gives projected procurement figures for 1981-85, as follows: 78.1 million tons of hay; 71.3 million tons of cured hay; and 267.6 million tons of silage.]

The interests of the state and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes demand that the attitude toward fodder production be fundamentally changed and that the solution of this problem be tackled with the utmost vigor.

Improving Fodder Quality

Ways of increasing fodder production in the current 5-year plan are defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of July 1978 "On Measures To Increase Fodder Production and Improve Quality." In light of the demands of this resolution, measures have been formulated with the aim of increasing production of pulse crops, expanding the areas sown with alfalfa and other leguminous herbage [bobovyye travy] increasing the productivity of natural fodder land, improving seed growing and constructing fodder storage facilities.

Great attention is being paid to improving the quality of the procured fodder by widely introducing the progressive method of labor organization and industrial techniques in fodder production.

The plan is that production on reclaimed land should account for the bulk of the increase in the fodder harvest on plowland. By 1985 the sown area of fodder crops on reclaimed land will be expanded to 11.2 million hectares. As before, natural fodder land, which covers an area of more than 320 million hectares in our country, will play a great role in creating a firm fodder base of our own.

Coarse and succulent fodder makes up the major part of the fodder balance. However, many farms do not pay due attention to hay production, for instance. As a result procurement of this valuable fodder is failing to increase in a number of oblasts.

Increased production of coarse and succulent fodder is especially important in the current year, with its complex weather conditions. The availability of a sufficient quantity of hay, cured hay, silage and other fodder will make it possible to save feed grain and ensure the planned livestock productivity and the fulfillment of pledges to the state regarding the sale of livestock products. In the country as a whole this season more hay has been procured than was procured in the corresponding period last year. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine and Moskovskaya, Voronezhskaya and a number of other RSFSR oblasts have fulfilled the hay procurement plans. Yet in the Kirgiz SSR only 800,000 of the planned 1.6 million tons of hay have been procured. The farms of Lithuania, Azerbaijan and Armenia are lagging behind though the best time for the work is nearly over.

Solving Both Current and Long-Term Issues

The creation of a firm fodder base on every kolkhoz and sovkhov will require a revision of the structure of the sown area in favor of fodder crops, an improvement in the yield of those crops, an expansion in the area of cultivated pastures, the improvement of natural hayfields and an increase in the production of full-value concentrates.

At the same time there is a pressing need to create interfarm contingency fodder stocks in republics, krays, oblasts and rayons. Such reserves would make it possible to make up the fodder shortfall in bad years and to lessen the impact of the elements on stock-raising's development and the increase of its productivity.

The experience of leading farms in the country shows that you can get many times more output from improved pastures and even more from cultivated pastures. Moreover, with high doses of nitrogen fertilizers on grass pastures the protein content increases to 20-25 percent of the dry mass. Each kilogram of nitrogen applied to such pastures produces a return of a kilogram of meat or 3 kilograms of milk.

Science has developed, and leading farms have tried out, progressive methods and ways of procuring hay which ensure a big fodder harvest from every hectare. The use of these methods over the entire area would make it possible to obtain a great quantity of extra fodder--the main point--protein. As yet poor use is being made of this tremendous reserve. Many factors operate here. Above all, there is the shortage of hay-harvesting equipment which is not being used in a well-integrated manner [nekompleksnost]. The lack of organization in haying has at least as much and maybe even more of an impact on fodder losses.

By no means is everything satisfactory with regard to the cultivation of grain fodder crops and sown grasses, which occupy a considerable area of plowland. The main shortcoming is their low yield. This is because kolkhozes and sovkhovs in certain oblasts often regard the cultivation of fodder crops as a matter of small importance. Poor land is earmarked for them, there is almost no application of fertilizers, the soil is poorly prepared and the crops are virtually not tended at all.

Of course, concern for the correct utilization of fodder resources is also needed. Many farms have accumulated rich experience in this respect. Thus the Sovetskiy Sovkhov, Mariyskaya ASSR, has organized the production of silage for hogs. Feed beets, small potatoes, haulm and other plant-growing waste are processed in the fodder shop and supplied to the livestock unit. Silage makes up more than two-thirds of the fodder in the hogs' rations. Other farms have similar potential. Scientists have worked out standard rations for cattle, hogs and sheep for all zones of the country. The widespread introduction of them in all the country's farms can secure about a 20-percent saving on fodder in milk and meat production.

In fodder production, as in stockraising as a whole, success is decided by people. The task is to ensure that trained machine operator cadres capable of making highly productive use of fodder-harvesting equipment and procuring the fodder within the best deadlines are assigned to this sector. It is important that kolkhoz and sovkhov leaders help kolkhoz members and sovkhov workers obtain fodder supplies for their personal livestock.

The main task now is fodder procurement. To prevent a decline in livestock productivity and to ensure absolute fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other livestock products, more fodder must be accumulated and thrifty, rational use must be made of every quintal of forage.

Literally every quintal of fodder must be logged in. To improve fodder quality, uninterrupted work by fodder shops must be ensured. The rational use of fodder will promote the growth of livestock numbers and productivity and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the production and sale to the state of livestock products.

RADYANSKA UKRAYINA EDITORIAL ON CARE OF BREAD

WA041600 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Lead editorial; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "Man and bread--two inseparable and eternally united concepts. For bread is life itself, its very origin, the beginning of all that is real...."

These lines are from a letter written to the oblast newspaper SOTSIALISTYCHNA KHARKIVSHCHINA written during the current harvest by farmers of the Bilshovyk Kolkhoz in Volkovskiy Rayon, team leader, Hero of Socialist Labor V. Svyantko; combine operators M. Pogrebnyak, O. Kadygrib and I. Tugay. They tell how everyone in the village now lives with only one concern--for the ear of grain, to gather the harvest, not allowing the least loss. Even the children help the adults in this urgent, pressing business.

"Everyone without exception must approach the care of grain with such responsibility"--the letter emphasizes--"at the elevator and in the bakery, at stores and in public eating establishments, in every family." One cannot reconcile with the fact that certain citizens, taking advantage of the very low state price for bread, use it wastefully, contemptuously. They buy too much, squander it, feed it to cattle, and throw it away as useless.

K. Shevchuk, master baker at the Dnepropetrovsk Bakery No 2, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, repeats the words of the Volkovskiy farmers. In a letter to the city newspaper, she writes that the price of bread cannot be measured in kopeks, but by the labor of millions, by the fate of those who struggled and gave their lives so that the Soviet people would always have bread, so that today there would be enough in our homes. She stresses: "We must, with the entire strength of our community, establish everywhere a respectful, truly national approach to bread, to its production, to its care and use. We must carry out in this spirit goal-directed, educational work in every labor collective and in every family."

Today in our republic the harvest is coming to a close. Every day mountains of grain are being processed at threshing areas, elevators and receiving points. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz granaries are filled with the ripened grain. Heavy vehicles--transporting flour--are rushing to the bakeries in every city and rayon--to nearly 1,300 enterprises in the republic. Twenty-four hours a day, weekdays and holidays, shifts of bakers work so that you, the people, will have bread.

Grain is the head of all, the people say. So it is. For it is not just a loaf on the table. Grain is the basis of production for other important food products, including milk, meat and eggs. Thus, one can say without exaggeration that grain occupies a leading place in all food programs worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was noted at the July Plenum of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee that the INCREASED PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, ITS JUDICIOUS CARE, ITS EFFICIENT AND RATIONAL USE IN HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND FOR ANIMAL FEED, WILL REMAIN FOR SOME TIME ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE RESPONSIBLE TASKS.

Currently, rural worker-correspondents occupying "thrift posts" in republic, oblast and city press organs, along with peoples' control organs, are conducting a mass inspection of the procurement, transportation and storing of the new harvest and also an examination of grain products for human consumption. It is heartening that attention to grain, a deep understanding of its vital strength for every person and for our socialist state as a whole, is characteristic for the majority of workers. But here and there we still meet with annoying exceptions. Recently, our paper told about an outrage which led to the loss of grain from the new harvest in Lipovetskiy and other rayons in Vinnitskaya Oblast. Serious deficiencies were discovered in the dining room of the Darnitskiy trust in Kiev, where through gross technical violations tons of flour products were written off as waste. An extraordinary event took place on the stretch of railroad between Gubinikha and Nizhnedneprovsk. There, through the carelessness of Gubinikha elevator operators and railroad workers, tons of grain were spilled from car No 2555015 during transportation. In the course of public inspections, rural correspondents and peoples' controllers turned up facts of gross violations of trade standards by workers in the sale of grain, which was used by people to feed cattle.

All of these are truly annoying exceptions, but they bring great harm to the state and to society; moral and material harm. However, there are those who are indifferent toward grain, who disrespect it and its maker, the people. They scorn those who cultivate the grain and who make the machines that sow, care for, and gather the harvest. Thus, grain today has a moral, political quality. It is the fruit of the state's attention. Did not the U.S. Government recently try to frighten us, declaring an embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union? Is it not clear to everyone that the international speculators will bite their tongues from their policies, and wave neutron and other bombs less often, when the grain strength--the basis of our plenitude, economic and defense might--of the land of the soviets increases still more?

Today our daily bread has a high price. That is why there is such a sharp reaction among our people toward those who do not respect it, who through their thoughtlessness consciously demonstrate toward it only their own consuming interest.

In our republic the production of bread and flour products is basically concentrated in enterprises of the food industry, in consumer cooperatives, in state trade organizations and in departments of worker supply in ministries and agencies. Participants in public inspections report that significant economic potential has still not been brought into effect here. In particular, the transport of unpackaged flour has not yet been fully accomplished. The change to the baking of small-size bread products is being weakly carried out. The quality of bread is low at a number of enterprises and faulty products are distributed. All of this is a problem, the solution of which must be under the constant control of governmental leaders, local party and soviet organizations. And in the meantime, their daily task IS TO NURTURE IN ALL WORKERS--AS COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV WROTE IN HIS BOOK, 'TSELINA'--A PARTICULAR, ANXIOUS, REVERED ATTITUDE TOWARD BREAD, WHICH IS PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE FOR CITIZENS OF A COUNTRY WHICH HAS A HEAD OF GRAIN DEPICTED ON ITS OFFICIAL SEAL.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DISCUSSES WINTER CROP SOWING

PM081300 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Future Harvest"]

[Text] "Reap With One Hand, Sow With the Other"--Since time immemorial this peasant precept has firmly linked August with concern for the present and future harvest. The indivisibility of this dual task was reflected by the principle of carrying out fieldwork by the Ipatovskiy Rayon method adopted by the country's arable farmers. Many farms, completing the grain harvest, are now fully involved in preparing the soil for sowing the winter crops and in plowing for winter fallow and, while selling grain to the state, are creating a high-quality seed stock for the harvest of the second year of the 5-year plan.

The 26th party congress raised the question of elaborating a comprehensive integral food program which is an organic component of the long-term and current plan for the country's economic and social development. This program provides for a considerable increase in the production of agricultural output, primarily grain, fodder, sunflowers and sugar beets. The way in which the party's plans are specifically and visibly embodied in practical deeds depends on the ability and precise work of the leaders and specialists of agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the spot.

The fate of the future harvest is largely decided today, on Russia's fields in August. The strategy of the agronomical services of the farms of a whole series of the republic's regions provides for special concern for areas sown to winter crops. Such close attention to these areas is no accident: The ensuring of guaranteed grain harvests is connected with the winter crops. It has been proved that with the same soil fertility and under the same weather conditions they produce a considerable addition to the grain yield on each hectare.

The arable farmers of the arid Volga Region have been convinced yet again of the reliability of winter crops. The weather was not especially kind to the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast fields this summer, but where winter rye and wheat had been sown a fair grain crop was harvested. The massive sowing of winter crops, which for the first time will cover over 400,000 hectares, has been launched here. The grainfields sown with contingency winter crops are being expanded in a whole series of other regions of the republic.

But the rural workers and specialists are well aware that simply increasing the number of hectares sown to winter crops still does not guarantee good harvests. It is essential to think out and fulfill unconditionally an entire package of agrotechnical measures and to prevent disruptions in the succession of crops in crop rotations. A large part here is played by the agronomist's art. He must compile precise instructions as to where, when and how to cultivate the soil, apply fertilizers, and sow. P.G. Afanasyev, chief agronomist at the Zavet Iliche Kolkhoz, Gorshechenskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast, is acting enterprisingly now. At his insistence the farm rapidly harvested the fallow-field crops and brought out the stubble breakers and plowing units onto the fields within the optimum periods. A high standard of soil preparation has become the rule on the kolkhoz. Despite the drought this year they obtained over 20 quintals of winter grain crops [per hectare] here.

This summer's weather conditions are prompting agronomists to act flexibly and prudently. Correct action is being taken where, at the recommendations of scientists or proceeding from their own experience, people make changes to the usual methods of preparing the fields, make more extensive use of the minimal tillage of the soil and assimilate zonal systems of arable farming more boldly. But there are also immediate, urgent concerns. One important task for specialists today is to ensure that there is no great interval between plowing and sowing.

The best time for seeding winter crops has arrived in many regions. In the northwest Non-Chernozem Zone the best sowing dates are at hand and yet a lag has been noted in a number of places. In Pskovskaya Oblast, for instance, by 24 August only 32 percent of the allocated arable land had been sown. This dilatory tempo, which will inevitably lead to a harvest shortfall next year, is explained by inadequate organizational work by the agricultural organs, and slack control on the part of the oblast's farm party committees and raykoms. Of course, it is difficult at the moment to bring in the harvest, procure fodder and sow winter crops all at the same time. But concern to secure next year's field output in full requires this. Those who actually make use of the comprehensive method of performing field work are those who achieve success.

Every hour is precious in sowing. The organizational forms which long ago proved their worth--creating plowing detachments and sowing complexes and working in two shifts--are the correct way of raising labor productivity, accelerating the sowing process and improving the quality of performance of operations. But the quantity and quality of the seed stock are an essential condition here. Every step must be taken now to bring the cereals for the fall sowing into the necessary condition, and to complete exchange operations as rapidly as possible. Those farms which are expanding, in the area sown to winter crops, the sites for the most promising strains deserve every support.

This year the conditions are right for sowing the winter crops with the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers to the rows. The effect produced by this agricultural procedure is undoubted. It increases the cereal yield markedly. But in some places it is still underrated. How otherwise can we explain the fact that a number of farms of Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya, and Bryanskaya Oblasts carried out the sowing without applying mineral fertilizers. It transpires that the fertilizers were not transported from the depots to the seed drills or that no concern was displayed for its timely delivery to the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. The strictest monitoring of the sowers' provision with mineral fertilizers is a duty of the leaders of local party and soviet organs.

The arable farmer's sphere of action in preparation for the spring sowing next spring is also diverse and extensive. Now, following the wise rule "plow straight away and you shall have grain," thousands of plowing units have gone out onto the harvested fields. The fields of golden stubble are rapidly becoming black, freshly plowed tracts of land--the early August plowing is underway which will give additional quintals of grain on every hectare.

On the Komsomolets Kolkhoz, Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Orenburgskaya Oblast, the machine operators, following in the wake of the combines have already prepared several thousand hectares of plowed land for the future harvest. The plowing is proceeding by day and by night. K. Kh. Kaskinov and F. Kh. Ilyasov are distinguishing themselves particularly in this work, every shift fulfilling double or treble the norm. Throughout the republic as a whole the rate at which the soil is being tilled for the spring sowing, is more rapid than last year, although it is still obviously inadequate. The grain harvest has been virtually completed in Lipetskaya Oblast, yet the plan for plowing for winter fallow here has been fulfilled only 23 percent. This work is also proceeding only slowly in other oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Region.

A full grain crop comes only where all questions of grain strategy are thought over comprehensively. The leading collectives of Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kuban, Don, and other krays, autonomous republics and oblasts are already making amendments to the future disposition of grain crops in favor of grain forage crops like barley and pulps and also food crops like rice, buckwheat and rye, that is, they are fulfilling in practice the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the improvement of the structure of sown areas. These calculations should be based on painstaking concern today for the spring crop seeds. They must not be allowed to spoil on the threshing floors but must be prepared promptly. The full volumes of basic and contingency stocks must be laid in and high-quality seeds must be shipped in in good time--that means providing oneself with an insurance against unforeseen occurrences, waste and errors.

The Russian fodder fields require great care. The improvement of their structure and the preparation of the necessary quantity and range of seeds of all fodder crops is an important task for the rural workers. The question of pulse crop seeds is particularly acute now. There is a chronic shortage of these seeds, yet sowings of these crops will be expanded. It is time to transfer seed growing more actively to an industrial footing. This task is particularly urgent in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The base for pulse crop seed growing here is extremely poor. Every year 250,000-300,000 tons of seeds are brought in here from the most varied places. From this year's harvest it is planned to supply the Non-Chernozem farms with even more--0.5 million tons. Although they are of high quality, it is not known how a large quantity of these seeds will behave under new conditions or what sort of yield they will produce. It is clear that we must not delay in creating our own seed growing base in the region.

Fall is preparing a strict test for the professional qualities of sovkhoz and agricultural organ leaders and specialists and arable farmers. The efforts of the party committees, soviet organs and all rural workers must be aimed at coming through this test honorably and obtaining in full the output people need from Russia's future grain-fields.

METHODS TO STREAMLINE FOOD PRODUCTION VIEWED

LD041708 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--The standing commissions for science and technology of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held today a joint meeting to discuss the work of scientific and production amalgamations in food industry in carrying out the food programme outlined by the 26th congress of the CPSU. Deputies pointed out that scientific and production amalgamations have an important part to play in carrying out the food programme by improving production processes and organization of production, developing and introducing radically new machinery and raising the technical level and quality of food products. The commissions took a decision to enhance the effectiveness of the work of scientific and production amalgamations of food industry in carrying out the food programme.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1303, -1304 SATELLITES REPORTED

Cosmos-1303 4 Sep

LD041356 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union launched on Friday the Cosmos-1303 artificial satellite of the earth.

Installed on board the sputnik is scientific equipment intended for continued studies of outer space.

The parameters of the sputnik's orbit are as follows: initial period of revolution 90.4 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth--398 kilometres; minimum distance--216 kilometres; inclination of orbit--70.4 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1304 4 Sep

LD051433 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1304" was launched in the USSR on September 4.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment meant for the continuation of space exploration.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--104 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee)--984 kilometres; the minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)--917 kilometres; inclination of the orbit--83 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment, the sputnik carries a radio system for precise measurement of elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetric system to relay to the ground the data about the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.